

SHORT SKETCHES
WITH PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
The Wardens
Parliamentary Representatives
Judicial Officers and
County Officials
OF THE



FROM
1852 to 1917

COMPILED BY
JUDGE MACWATT

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1917



JUDGE MACWATT

INTRODUCTION

THE territory, now called by the name of The County of Lambton, was originally part of The District of Hesse, which was bounded, according to the Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor-General, Guy, Lord Dorchester, dated 24th July, 1788, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of His Majesty George III., as follows:—

“The District of Hesse, which is to comprehend all the residue of our said Province in the Western or inland parts thereof, of the entire breadth thereof, from the Southerly to the Northerly boundaries of the same.”

As the District of Nassau was the next District to Hesse in the East and extended “so far Westerly as to a North and South line, intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point into the Lake Erie, on the Northerly side of said Lake Erie,” the District of Hesse took in all the rest of the lands to the West of Long Point.

By 31 George III. (Imperial) Chapter 31 (1791) section 14, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the absence of the Governor-General, received power to divide the Province into Counties or Districts. In pursuance of this Act, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, by proclamation dated 16th July, 1792, divided the Province of Upper Canada into nineteen Counties, namely: Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, the nineteenth being called by the name of The County of Kent, “which County is to comprehend all the Country, (not being Territories of the Indians) not already included in the several Counties hereinbefore described, extending Northward to the boundary line of Hudson’s Bay, including all the territory to the Westward and Southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.”

The County of Essex was the adjoining County to Kent, and its Westerly boundary is described in Governor Simcoe’s Proclamation as bounded “on the west by the River Detroit to Maisonville’s Mill, from thence by a line running parallel to the River Detroit and Lake St. Clair, at the distance of four miles, until it meets the River La Tranche, or Thames, and thence up the said River to the Northwest boundary of the County of Suffolk.”

All the territory, therefore, now known as the County of Lambton, was then part of the County of Kent, which, by the Proclamation, was to be represented by two members in the Legislative Assembly of Canada; but by the Redistribution Act (Upper Canada) 40 George III. Chapter 3, passed 4th July, 1800, the County of Kent was to be represented by one member only.

By 32 George III. (Upper Canada) Chapter 8, section 5, passed 15th October, 1792, the name of the District was changed, and thereafter it was called The Western District.

By 38 George III Chapter 5, (1798), assented to 1st January, 1800, Essex and Kent, together with so much of the Province as is not included within any other District thereof, “were formed into the Western District.”

By 2 George IV. Chapter 3, Section 12, passed 14th April, 1821, (being the first Session in that year) “The following NEW Townships in the Western District were attached to the County of Kent, namely: the Townships of Zone, Dawn, Sombra and Saint Clair.” The last named Township was changed to Sarnia, probably in Sir John Colborne’s time, 1839, as that was the Roman name of the Island of Guernsey, with which Sir John was identified.

By 4 William IV., Chapter 55 (1834), assented to 5th May, 1835, which recited that a certain tract of land situate in the Western District * * * had been lately surveyed and laid off into Townships, the Townships of Moore and Sarnia (formerly St. Clair), Plympton, Enniskillen, Warwick, Brooke and Bosanquet, were attached to and formed part of the County of Kent, in the Western District.

The Revised Statutes of 1841 contain no mention of Lambton and reprint the Act of 1821, 2 George IV., Chapter 3, as being in full force.

By 4 and 5 Victoria, Chapter 10 (1841), which went into operation 1st January, 1842, a District Council for the Western District was formed, and it met, for the first time, at Sandwich on 11th February, 1842, representatives being present from Essex and Kent, in which latter County, as we have seen, the territory now known as Lambton County then formed a part.

By 10 and 11 Victoria, Chapter 39, assented to 9th July, 1847, the County of Kent ceased to be part of the Western District, and became known as the District of Kent.

By 12 Victoria, Chapter 78, assented to 30th May, 1849, Districts were abolished and by section 30, Kent and "Lambton" were formed as provisional Counties, and by section 31, as soon as the Court House and Gaol then "in the course of being erected, shall have been completed, the Governor of the Province may issue a Proclamation dissolving the union between the United Counties of Kent and Lambton and the County of Essex, and from thenceforth the said United Counties of Kent and Lambton shall form a union of Counties." This is the first time the name "Lambton," as a County, appears officially.

Under this Act certain Counties were to remain united until the Junior County should have a population of not less than fifteen thousand souls, (section 10), in which case it became entitled to a separate establishment of Court and County institutions. Kent and Lambton were so united as we have seen, Lambton being the Junior County, but from its geographical position it was deemed expedient to make provision for its separation, before it had attained the population required by law to entitle it to sever the judicial union between it and the County of Kent.

By 12 Victoria, Chapter 79, assented to May 30th, 1849, the County of Lambton was declared to include the Townships of Brooke, Dawn, Bosanquet, Enniskillen, Euphemia, Moore, Plympton, Sarnia, Sombra, and Warwick, and were united with Kent for the purpose of representation in the Legislative Assembly of Canada and a union of Counties made between Kent, Lambton and Essex.

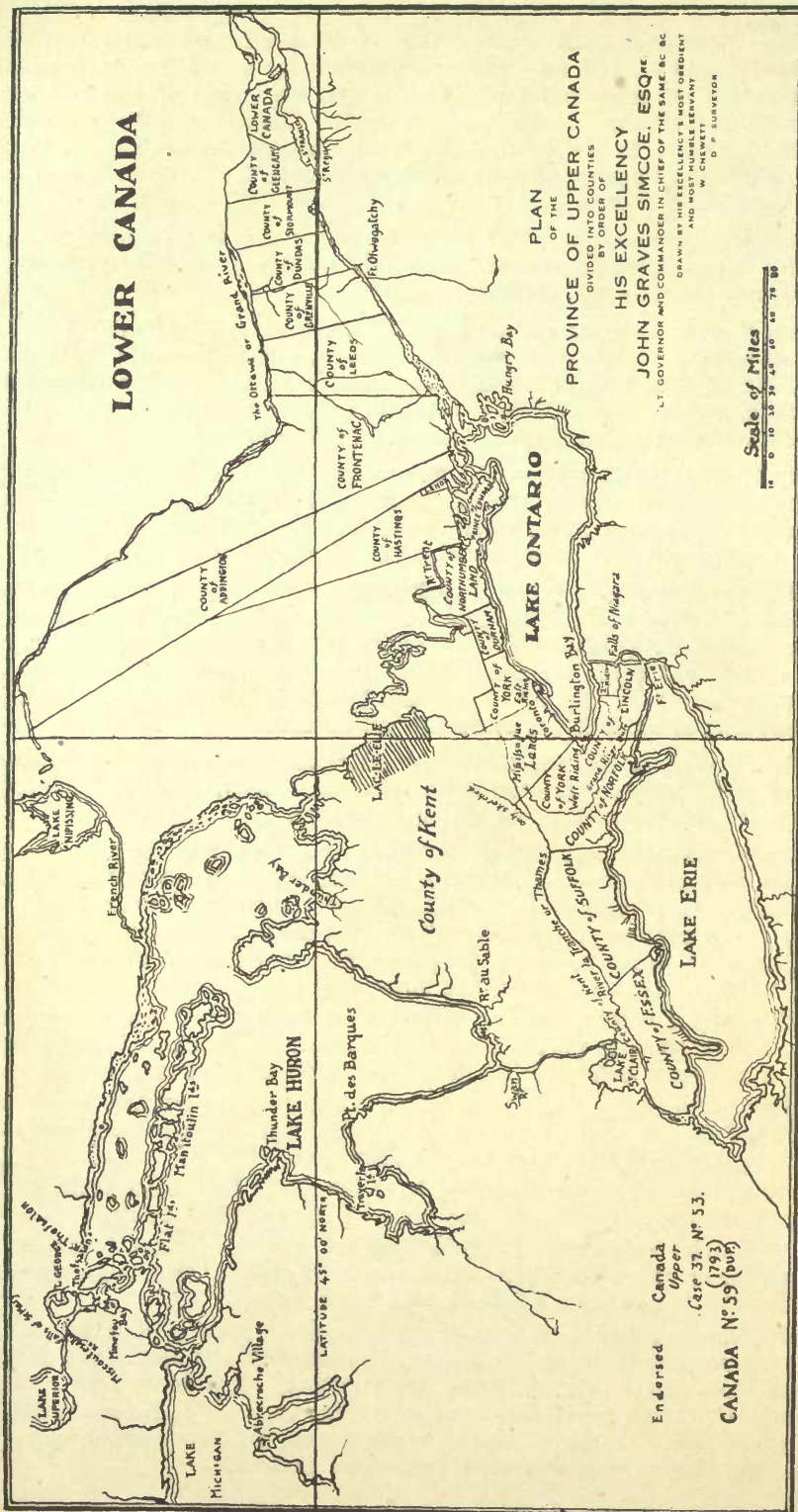
The County of Kent withdrew in 1851, and Essex and Lambton were then known as "The United Counties of Essex and Lambton," the municipal "Capital" being at Sandwich, now the County seat of the County of Essex.

In 1914 the Dominion Archivist, Dr. Doughty, published the Constitutional History of Canada from 1791 to 1818, in which there is a map of Upper Canada drawn by W. Chewett, D.P. surveyor, by order of His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, which shows the County of Kent as referred to in the Proclamation of 1792. It extended from the mouth of the Detroit River Northeastwards to the Westerly boundary of the County of Hastings, on the Trent River, and North as far as the North Pole, seemingly. It also took in what are now Michigan and Illinois, as well as Lakes Michigan and Superior, and even went West of that, as far as Canada then extended. Certainly the County of Kent was the largest County in Canada in those days.

The County of Suffolk is now part of the Counties of Kent and Elgin.

A reproduction of this very interesting map, on a small scale, will be found on the opposite page.

LOWER CANADA



PLAN
OF THE
PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA
DIVIDED INTO COUNTIES
IN THE ORDER OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE, ESQRE.
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE SAME, BC
DRAWN BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S MOST OBEYING
AND MOST HUMBLE SERVANT
W. CHENEY, SURVEYOR

Scale of Miles

0	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
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Endorsed Canada
Upper
Case 37. N° 53.
(1793)
CANADA N° 59 (dup)

The "County of Lambton" first appears in 12 Victoria, Chapter 78, (1849), sections 30 and 31, and was then first officially recognized by the Legislature. Prior to that the territory forming what is now the County of Lambton was included in Kent County. There is nothing to show that it was officially recognized, before that year. In the Minutes of the District Council (the Western District) composed of the Counties of Kent and Essex from 1842 to 1849 the name "Lambton" does not appear.

In 1841 there were petitions presented asking that the Northern Townships of Kent be erected into a separate District, and a Bill was reported, but no effective action was taken by the Legislature.

Other petitions were presented to the same effect in 1844-45, and also in 1846 and 1847, but no action was taken thereon evidently, except on those presented in January 1845 by which the petitioners desired the new District to be known as "Moore" and a bill to give effect to this was brought in, which reached a second reading and then was given the six months hoist.

In March, 1848, another petition was presented, and according to the Journals of the House for that year, the petitioners were H. Jones and others of Enniskillen Township, and others from Townships in the Western District, praying that a new District be set apart, with Port Sarnia as the District Town.

In 1850 petitions were presented from the Townships of Enniskillen, Dawn, Brooke, and Euphemia praying that the Act establishing the County (clearly 12 Victoria, Chapter 79, of 1849), be amended so as to place the County town in Enniskillen; and a counter petition from Port Sarnia was also presented, that the prayer of the petition be not granted, but that the County Town be located in Port Sarnia, which latter, evidently, had its effect.

The librarian of the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, Mr. Avern Pardoe, gives a very feasible reason why the name "Lambton County," like Topsy, "grewed," instead of being officially born in the usual way.

Under the Union Act of 1840, each Province (Upper and Lower Canada) had to have an equal number of members, and each had sixty-five in the Legislative Assembly. The Canadian Parliament did not possess the power to alter this except by increasing the number in both Provinces. Hence the Representation by Population agitation, as the population of Upper Canada, at first less than that of Lower Canada, outgrew the latter.

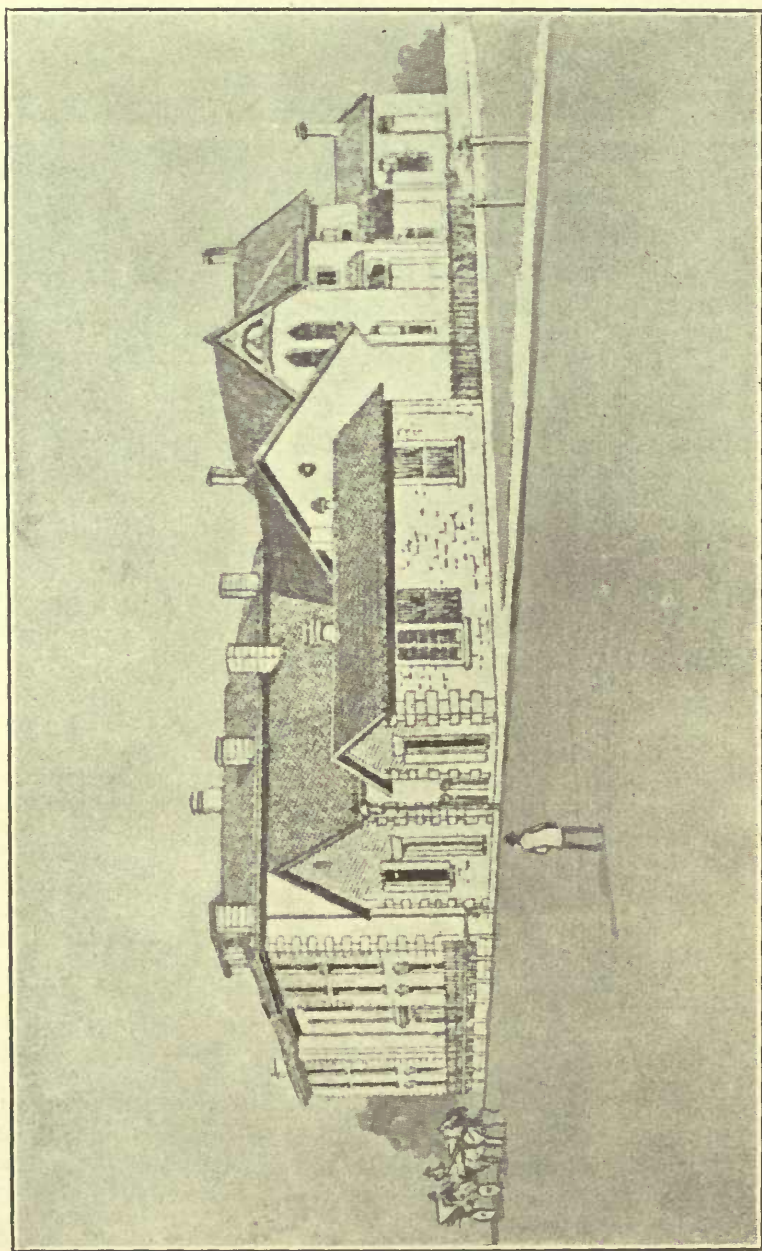
One of the consequences of this state of affairs was, that a new County could not be formed in the rapidly growing west of the Province of Upper Canada, until a seat could be established in the slowly growing Eastern Province.

It is quite likely that the formation of Lambton County had been decided upon, and its name unofficially determined, but that the step could not go into effect until a seat in the East had been arranged.

There are on record instances, in which there have been sharp rivalries between different localities, for the name of the new Governor.

That name furnishes an easy reference to the date of the formation of a County, or other municipality. In the case of "Lambton" it excludes everything before 1838, the year Earl Durham was Governor.

Mr. Pardoe further points out, that while there is nothing to show that Lambton was recognized officially till 1849, between 1838 and 1849 there are facts which show that it was not. The Act forbidding spearing of fish, 6 Victoria, Chapter 13, (1843), refers to, among others, the Counties of Essex and Kent; if there had been a Lambton County it would certainly have applied to it. And also that "Moore" was suggested by petition in 1845.



COURT HOUSE, 1852-1912

While, however, there is nothing prior to 1849 on the subject, Chapter 11, of that year, may, inferentially, bear on it.

That Act recites that whereas the Union Act, 1840, required Townships to be erected by Proclamation, the erection of Townships in Upper Canada had been done according to the pre-Union Act method, without any Proclamation, presumably under 31 George III. (Imperial), 1791, second 14, which authorized the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to divide the Province into Counties or Districts.

This power being Imperial legislation, could not be interfered with, except by the Imperial Parliament; and as they continued to act under the old powers with respect to Townships, they probably continued to do so as to Counties also. Besides which, the publication of Orders-in-Council was in these days more "honored in the breach than in the observance," being exceedingly spasmodic and capricious.

The minutes of the Municipal Council of the Western District were not kept from the first meeting, held on the 11th February, 1842, until October, 1846. Printed minutes are in existence from the latter date, and on a perusal of the volume containing the minutes from October, 1846, to the end of 1849, the name "Lambton" is not mentioned in any part of it.

Many attempts were made to have the District divided, or a new District formed, containing the Northern Townships of the County of Kent, between 1841 and 1849, but no name seems to have been given to it. I think it is quite evident the petitions did not contain a name subsequent to 1841, except in 1845 when "Moore" was proposed but not accepted, and until the County of Lambton was mentioned in 12 Victoria, Chapters 78 and 79, passed in 1849, it does not appear. No Order-in-Council has been found as yet, but as the Indices are wanting, we cannot, so far, find any Order-in-Council, calling the territory by the name County of Lambton, if such were ever passed.

The following are extracted from the minutes of the Western District Council.

On the 6th October, 1846, Mr. Larwill, who was the representative from Raleigh Township, in the County of Kent, gave notice of a petition on Friday next, from the inhabitants of Kent, relative to a division of the District. That was on the first day of the session. On the 9th October, the fourth day, he asked leave to defer his petition on the subject of a division of the District. On October 10th he presented a petition praying a division of the District, which was adopted; but the petition does not appear in the minutes.

On the 2nd February, 1847, the first day of the session, Mr. Durand, who was the representative from Sarnia Township, seconded by Mr. Girty, the representative from Gosfield Township, in the County of Essex, moved that Messrs. Durand, Hyde, Johnston and Larwill, Hyde, being the representative from Plympton, and Johnston from Sombra, be appointed a committee to draft a petition to the Legislature to divide the County of Kent into two Districts.

On the 12th October, 1847, Mr. Hyde moved, seconded by Mr. Fisher, representative from Moore and Enniskillen, that the Committee appointed last session to draft a petition to the Legislature to divide the County of Kent into two Districts, have leave to act this session. Later in the day Mr. Hyde moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the Committee appointed in the February session, to draft a petition to the Legislature to make the County of Kent into two Districts, be allowed to make their report at the next session of the Council, and these were carried.

On the 4th February, 1848, Mr. Durand, of the committee to draft a petition to the Legislature for the formation of the ten townships of the County of Kent into a new District, presented the draft of a petition.

Mr. Hyde moved, seconded by Mr. McLeod, representative from Malden, in Essex County, that the draft of petition presented by Mr. Durand be adopted.

Mr. Larwill moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Thompson that the petition be not adopted. (They were evidently not well up in Parliamentary procedure, as the amendment was simply a negative and should not have been allowed). The amendment being put, the HOUSE (so called in the minutes) was counted and the votes for and against the amendment were as follows:—For the amendment—Allan (Anderdon), Crow (Chatham), Duck (Howard), Hetherington (Romney), Johnston (Sombra), Larwill (Raleigh), Mitchell (Dover), Ruddle (Deputy Reeve, Howard), Simpson (Tillbury East), James Smith (Dawn), Thompson (Harwich), and Young (Deputy Reeve, Harwich)—12. Against it—Messrs. Baby (Deputy Reeve, Sandwich), Brown (Maidstone), Campbell (Warwick), Charron (Rochester), Desjardines (Tillbury West), Durand, (Sarnia), Fisher (Moore and Enniskillen), Girty (Gosfield), Henry (Orford), Hyde (Plympton), Ketchum (Bosanquet), Mallott (Mersea), McLeod (Deputy Reeve, Malden), and Wright (Colchester)—15.

However, the members in opposition got in their fine work later. On the fifth day afterwards, the 9th February, when all but one of those in favor were away, Mr. Larwill moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the resolution requiring the District Clerk to present a petition to the House of Assembly, praying for re-division of the District of Kent, be and the same is hereby rescinded, which carried.

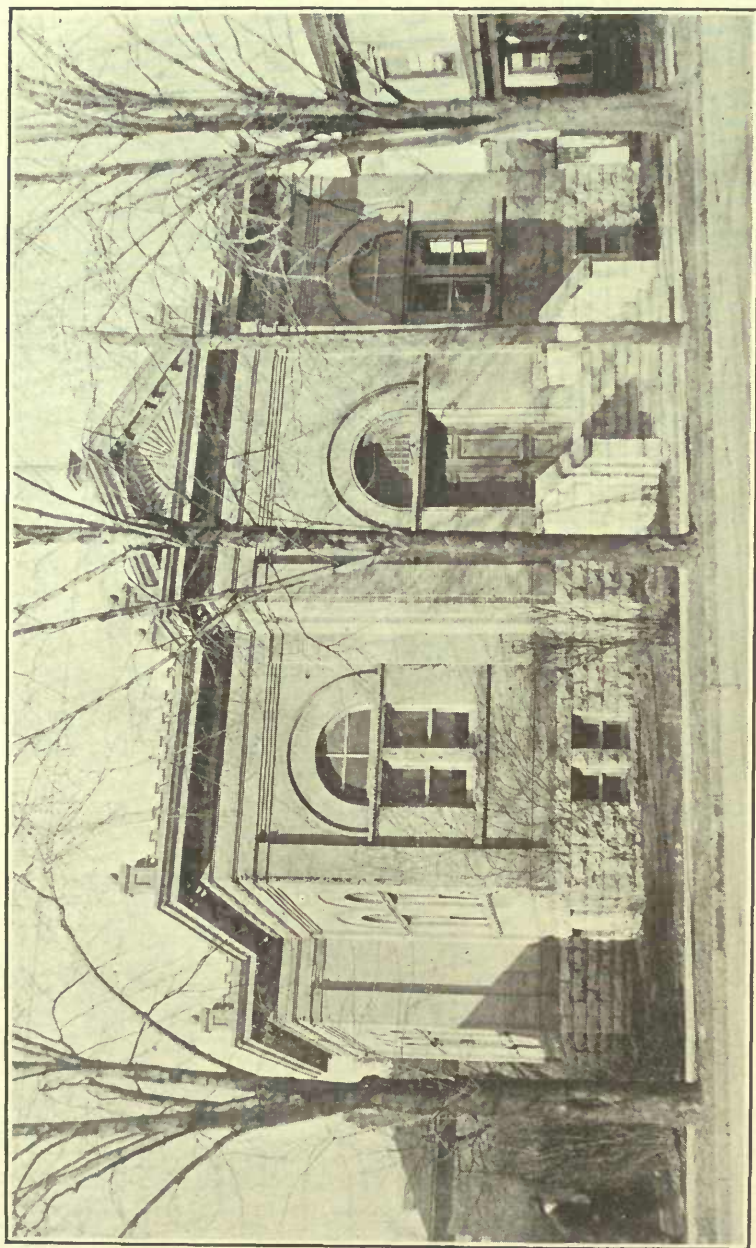
The twelve who were there on the fourth, and voted that the petition be not adopted, were present and voted. The only one in opposition present was Mr. Hyde, the other fourteen being absent.

On 6th October, 1848, the House went into committee of the whole upon petitions from Plympton, Sarnia and Warwick and on the motion of Mr. James Smith, representative from Dawn, seconded by Mr. Duck, representative from Howard in Kent County, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved that this Council are of opinion that the present Act of the Provincial Parliament, setting off the new District of Kent, should be so amended that the ten Northern Townships, consisting of Warwick, Bosanquet, Brooke, Plympton, Sarnia, Moore, Enniskillen, Sombra, Zone and Dawn, should constitute a New District, or such other equitable division as the House may see fit, so soon as they shall have a population of 7,000 and consider themselves competent to defray the expenses of a New District; at which time the District of Kent shall repay to said Northern Townships, such sum or sums of money as they shall have contributed towards the erection of the public buildings in the District of Kent; and that the site for the public buildings in the New District, to be composed of said Northern Townships, shall be in the Township of Enniskillen, and selected by the Councillors of said Townships; and that a committee be appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature in accordance with this Resolution.

Mr. Fisher then moved, seconded by Mr. James Smith, that Messrs. Duck, Mitchell, Hyde, Fisher and Smith be a committee to draft the said petition, which was carried.

On the 7th October Mr. James Smith, chairman of the committee to draft a petition to the Legislature, in accordance with the resolution of yesterday, concerning the ten Northern Townships, presented the following draft of a petition, which was adopted.



REGISTRY OFFICE, 1904

TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA,
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the District Council of the Western District, in Council assembled:

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That the present Act of the Provincial Parliament, setting aside the new District of Kent, ought, in the opinion of this Council, to be amended, by setting apart the ten Northern Townships of said District, viz: Bosanquet, Plympton, Warwick, Sarnia, Brooke, Enniskillen, Moore, Sombra, Dawn, and Zone (or such other equitable division as your Honorable House may deem fit) which would constitute a New District, as soon as the population shall amount to 7,000, and they shall consider themselves able to defray the expenses of a New District; at which time the District of Kent, should repay to the aforesaid Townships such sums of money as they may have contributed towards the erection of the public buildings in the District of Kent. They are also of opinion that the site of the public buildings for the proposed New District, should be in the Township of Enniskillen, and selected by the Councillors of the above named ten Townships. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the above-mentioned Act may be amended in conformity with the prayer of this petition.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

On the 28th day of February, 1852, a Provisional County was authorized, by order of the Governor-in-Council, and on the 15th day of April, 1852, the first meeting of the Provisional Council of the County of Lambton was held at Port Sarnia, now Sarnia, Thomas Fisher, of Moore, being elected Provisional Warden. It had not yet the full Status of a County Council, as the union with Essex still subsisted.

On the 30th September, 1853, the union between Essex and Lambton was dissolved by order of the Administrator-in-Council, and on the 24th day of October, 1853, the first meeting of the County Council of the County of Lambton took place at Port Sarnia, now Sarnia; and from the 30th day of September, 1853, the County had the full status of a County Council.

From the 15th day of April, 1852, to October 24th, 1853, the Warden was called Provisional Warden, Mr. Thomas Fisher, being the first to occupy that position during the year 1852. He was succeeded by Mr. Henry Glass who was elected Provisional Warden in January, 1853, but, having been unseated, or having resigned, it is not clear which, his successful opponent in Sarnia Township, Mr. Archibald Young, was elected Provisional Warden in June, 1853, and held that office until 24th October, 1853; and from that date, until the election of his successor in January, 1854, held the office of Warden under the Act 13 and 14 Victoria (1850), Chapter 64, Section 12. He was succeeded in January, 1854, by his former opponent Mr. Henry Glass.

The partial municipal independence, therefore, of Lambton dates from the year 1852, when it withdrew from its connection with Essex, for all except County Council purposes, and was formed into a "Provisional County." Its full independence dates from 30th September, 1853, when it became a complete County.

By 16 Victoria, Chapter 152 (1853), the County of Lambton was formed into an electoral division (up to this time it was joined to Kent for Parliamentary purposes), to take effect after the end of the then present Provincial Parliament, which came into force at the general elections held in 1854.

In the picture of the Wardens, the first three are marked P.W., which means they were Provisional Wardens, as the Provisional County Council could only

elect such, and it was not until the 24th October, 1853, that Mr. Archibald Young, who was elected Provisional Warden in June, 1853, became, by virtue of the statute, Warden from that date, until Mr. Henry Glass was elected in January, 1854.

There is an interesting feature about the Provisional Warden for 1853. In January of that year Mr. Henry Glass, Reeve of Sarnia Township, was elected Provisional Warden. Prior to June of that year Mr. Glass was unseated or resigned, I cannot definitely discover the reason, and Mr. Archibald Young was elected Reeve of Sarnia Township, and in June was also elected Provisional Warden.

In January, 1854, Mr. Glass evidently defeated Mr. Young as Reeve of Sarnia Township, and was elected Warden of the County.

Mr. Young was elected Warden in the year 1860, when he sat in the County Council as Reeve of Sarnia Town.

Sarnia Township seemed to have had a cinch on the Wardenship in those early days. Henry Glass and Archibald Young in 1853 and 1860, Henry Glass in 1854 and Wm. P. Vidal in 1856.

The photographs opposite pages 6 and 12, show the Old Court House as it existed from 1853 to 1912, and the new, or rather remodelled, Court House, since 1912.

The photographs opposite pages 8 and 10 show the New Registry Office erected in 1905 and the New County Buildings purchased in 1904, and at once made into comfortable quarters for the County officers. The latter property was originally built by the Bank of Upper Canada, when Hon. Senator Vidal was their agent in Sarnia, and he and his family occupied the residential part. The Bank of Montreal afterwards became the owners, and Senator Vidal still occupied the position as their agent.

When the Bank of Montreal determined to go down nearer the centre of the town, they sold the building to the late Hon. T. B. Pardee, Q.C., M.P.P., and he occupied it as his residence till his death in 1889. After that Mrs. Pardee and her family resided in the building till 1904, when it was sold to the County and remodelled.

Prior to that year the officials were scattered all over the town. The Senior County Judge had Chambers in the rear of the Leys Block on Front Street, over the Woollen Mills Store. The Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, was located in the front part of the same building.

The Junior County Judge had his Chambers in the top storey of the Clark Block, on Front Street.

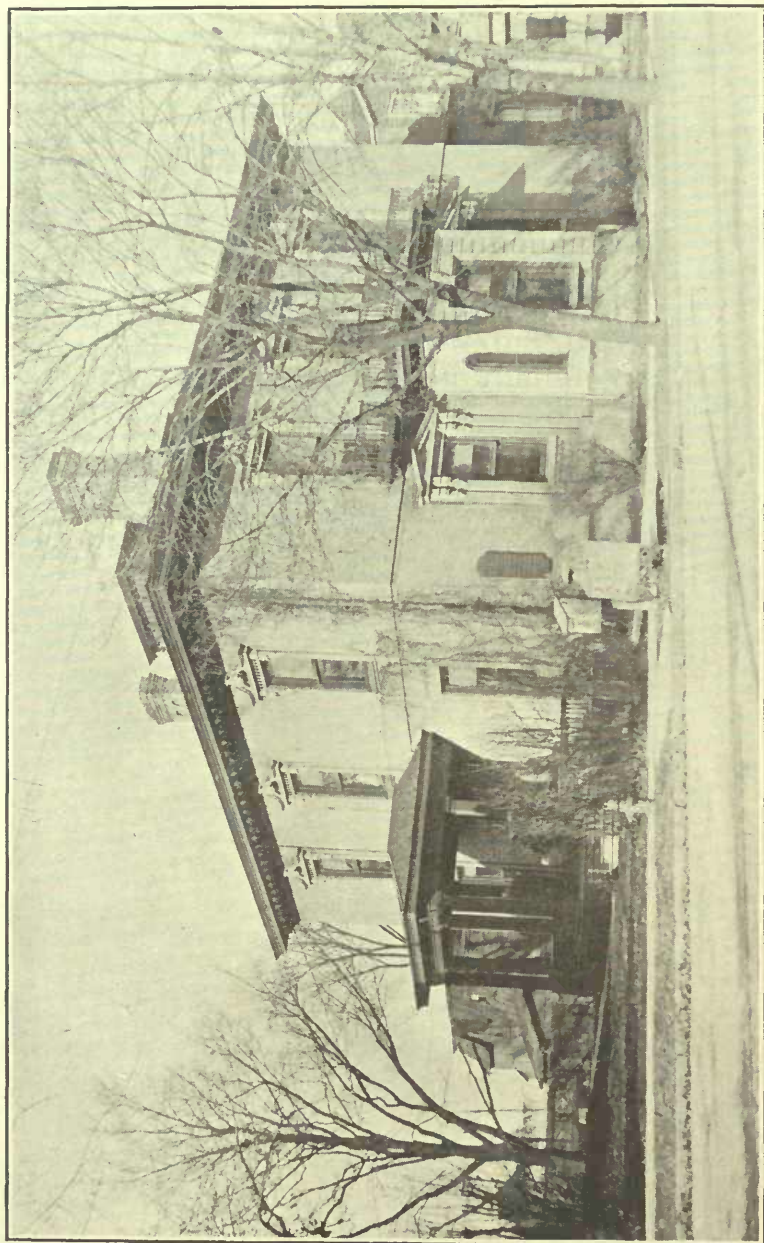
The Sheriff and County Clerk were in the Court House.

The County Treasurer, and County Registrar, had offices in the two small buildings shown to the right of the old Court House in the photograph opposite page 6, which were torn down and removed after the completion of the new Registry Office in 1905.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court, had an office in a small wooden building on Davis Street, between where the residences of Miss Gemmill and Mr. W. R. Gemmill are located.

Since the new County Buildings have been purchased and remodelled, all of these officials are comfortably located therein, as well as the Public School Inspector for West Lambton, who formerly had his office in his residence. The Law Library for the County has also its rooms in this building.

In January, 1916, it was suggested to the County Council that if a complete record of the Wardens of the County, from 1852 to 1916, including photographs and descriptive sketches, was to be got, no time should be lost, as every year would make the task harder, if not impossible of accomplishment.



COUNTY BUILDINGS, 1905

That body unanimously decided to have an attempt made to cover the above, and left it in the hands of the writer. After many months of correspondence and personal enquiry, he succeeded in getting photographs of the 55 Wardens who occupied the position during the above period. While in years the number should be sixty-four, several occupied the position for more than one year (the late Robert Rae, Esq., for six years), hence the number to, and including, 1916, is 55. After several months the photograph of the first Warden, or rather Provisional Warden for 1852, Thomas Fisher, Esq., was located in California, through a grandchild, who had a daguerrotype, and kindly had a photograph made and sent on.

As it was found fifty-five would not make a well balanced picture, it was determined to include that of the Warden for 1917, making 56 photographs.

At the December session, it was further suggested to the County Council to make the work complete, and they again unanimously agreed to have an attempt made to get photographs and descriptive sketches of all the Parliamentary Representatives (23), Judicial Officers (15), and County Officials (26), from 1852 to 1917. This called for 64 more photographs and descriptive sketches, which were eventually obtained; and the four pictures containing 120 photographs and sketches are now on the walls of the lower corridor of the Court House. It may safely be said no other county in the Dominion has such a unique record; but it is hoped that other Counties will follow the good example.

The work was interesting. To give one or two illustrations. Mr. P. T. Poussette was the first Clerk of the Peace appointed in 1853, and it was generally understood by his son, and the Sheriff, who were most conversant with the matter, that he occupied the position until his death in 1877. In getting the descriptive matter for the sketch of the late Mr. J. P. Bucke, it was found that he was gazetted Clerk of the Peace, as well as Crown Attorney, in 1868. An endeavor was made to get the true state of facts from the Department of the Attorney-General at Toronto, but for a time it was impossible to have it cleared up. At last, by persistency, the copy of a letter was found in the Department, dated January, 1868, from the Deputy Attorney-General to Mr. Poussette, apologizing for the error in gazetting Mr. Bucke as Clerk of the Peace, and that it would be rectified in the next Gazette, which was done.

Mr. Poussette, therefore, held the office till his death in 1877, when Mr. Bucke became, ex-officio, Clerk of the Peace as well as Crown Attorney.

Again, the information obtained showed that Hon. George Jervis Goodhue had been sworn in as a member of the Legislative Council in October, 1852. Through correspondence from another source it appeared that he became a member of that body in 1842, and after many letters it was at last made clear that Mr. Goodhue was called to the Legislative Council in August, 1842, and sworn in in September of that year, for the FIRST time.

In 1908 it was suggested to the County Council that the County crest was capable of improvement, being then formed of a lone lamb within a circle, with the year 1849 at the bottom. Further it was suggested that as the County was originally called Lambton, after the family name of John George Lambton, first Earl Durham, who was Governor-General of Canada from May to November, 1838, and whose famous report, dated 31st January, 1839, was then, and for some years afterwards, uppermost in the minds of the people of Canada, on account of its two chief and most important points which were:—

1. The introduction of responsible government in Canada.
 2. The union of the Canadas under a single Government,
- that an application be made to Earl Durham to be allowed to use his family crest as part of the County seal.

The writer was deputed to enter into correspondence with his Lordship and he kindly granted his permission to use his family crest, and sent out an enlarged copy for the use of the engraver. After some discussion, the seal, as it appears in the four pictures, was adopted, the maple leaves and the scroll surrounding the crest of the Earl.

The County having been first officially called Lambton, by the Legislature, in 1849, explains why that year is on the seal.

It is only when one delves into the history of the County, that it is discovered what a prominent place her sons, and her representatives have held, not only locally, but in Provincial and Dominion affairs.

From 1848 to 1851 Hon. Malcolm Cameron represented the Kent Division in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, which as we have seen, then included what is now Lambton, and in 1860-1863 the St. Clair Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, and, as will appear by the sketch of his life, held office in several administrations, and was a power in the land.

In 1851 Hon. George Brown entered Parliament for the first time, practically as representative of Lambton County, which was then in the Kent Division, and at the general elections of 1854 he was elected for Lambton, which had then become an electoral division, and held the seat till 1857. In 1858 he was Prime Minister of Canada.

In 1861 Hon. Alexander MacKenzie became member for the County in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, and held the seat till Confederation. From 1867 until 1882, when the County was divided into two ridings, he was the member in the House of Commons, thus representing the County for the long period of twenty-one years. In 1873-1878 he was Prime Minister of Canada.

Hon. Alexander Vidal was the first member elected from this, the St. Clair Division, to the Legislative Council of Canada in 1863, and held the seat till Confederation. In 1873 he was called to the Senate and held the position till his death in November, 1906.

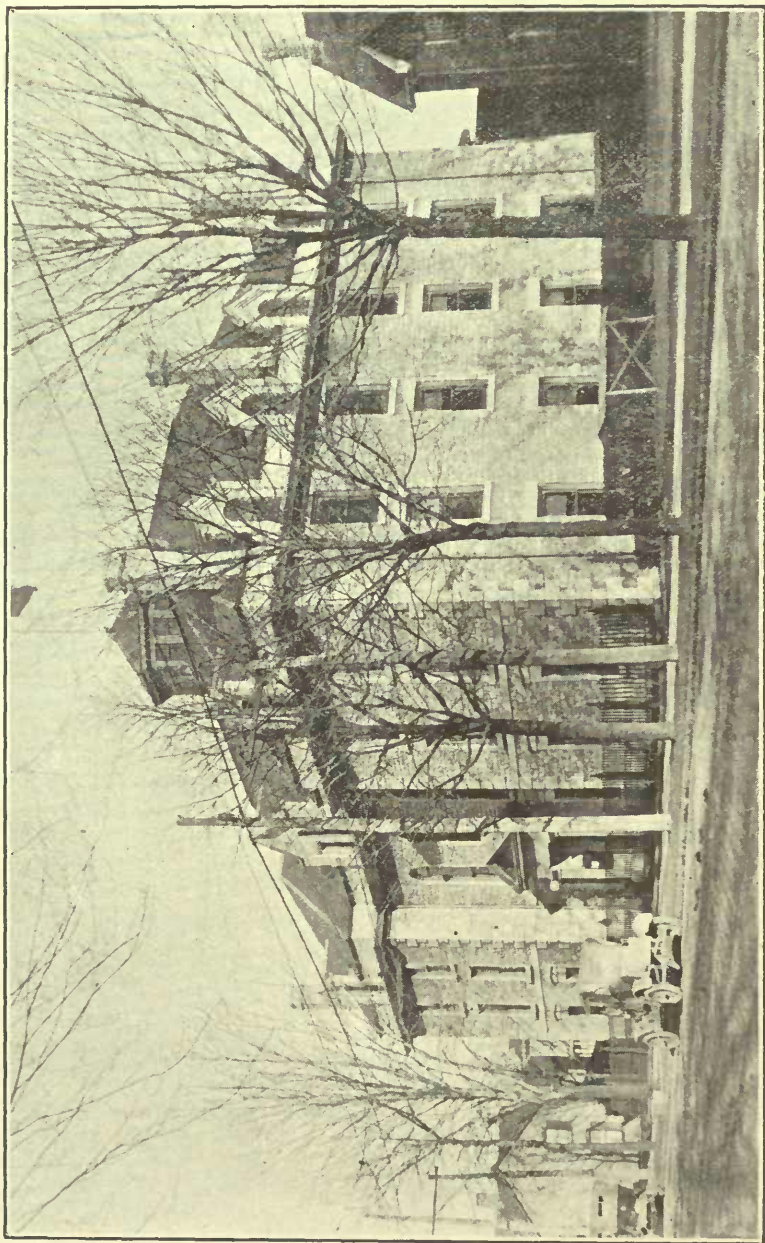
From 1871 to 1877 Hon. Sir George William Ross was Public School Inspector for East Lambton, then known as Division No. 1. He was the first Inspector appointed under the new Act. He was Prime Minister of Ontario 1899-1905.

In 1867 Hon. Timothy Blair Pardee, Q.C., M.P.P., was elected to the first Legislature of Ontario, and held the seat till the County was divided in 1875, and then was representative for West Lambton till his death in 1889, representing the County, or part of it, for 22 years. He filled the office of Provincial Secretary, 1872-1873, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1873-1889.

His son Frederick F. Pardee, Esq., K.C., M.P., was member for West Lambton in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario from 1898 to 1902; and has represented the same constituency in the House of Commons since 1906, where he at once took a very prominent part. He was appointed Chief Government Whip under the Laurier Administration in 1911, and since its defeat he has held the same office for his party.

In 1902 Hon. William John Hanna, K.C., M.P.P., was elected for West Lambton to the Provincial Legislature, and in 1905 became Provincial Secretary, an office he held till December, 1916, when he resigned that position, but retains a seat in the Cabinet without portfolio. His Administration of his Department resulted in many reforms, which are more fully set out in the descriptive sketch given on a following page.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Hanna's successor, as Provincial Secretary, Hon. William David McPherson, K.C., M.P.P., member for seat B, Northwest Toronto, was born in the Township of Moore in the year 1859, and his father, the late Wm. McPherson, was Warden of the County in 1858, and his uncle George in 1866.



COURT HOUSE, 1912

I question if there is any County in the Dominion that can show such a record, especially one that has had as representatives or an official, two Prime Ministers of Canada, and one Prime Minister of Ontario.

Many of those who filled the office of Warden of the County were candidates for Parliamentary honors, some of whom were successful, and some not. The following is the list:—

Messrs. Kerby, Rae, Dawson, Fleck, Shirley, McGarvey, McGillicuddy, Charles MacKenzie, Oliver Simmons, R. J. McCormick, Peter D. McCallum, Hugh Montgomery, Wm. H. McMahan, Wm. A. Graham and Major C. O. Fairbank, M.D.

The County Solicitors have also distinguished themselves. Four have held the office since Mr. Davis, Q.C., was first appointed in 1860.

Mr. Davis became Junior Judge of Middlesex County in 1876.

His successor, Mr. John A. MacKenzie, became Junior Judge of Lambton County in 1885.

His successor, Hon. James F. Lister, Q.C., was elevated to the Court of Appeal (Ontario) Bench in 1898.

Mr. Cowan, K.C., succeeded Mr. Lister in the latter year, and still performs the duties of the office very efficiently. His elevation to the Bench is in order at any time, following the illustrious example of his predecessors.

From the above it will be seen that Lambton has good right to be proud of her sons, representatives and officials.

In the descriptive matter under the photographs of Mr. William H. McGarvey, in the Wardens' set, and under Mr. George Moncrieff in the Parliamentary set, both are stated as having been the first Reeve of the Village of Petrolia in 1867. The facts I find are: Mr. McGarvey was elected Reeve in January and sat in the County Council as Petrolia's representative that month, but resigned before June, and Mr. Moncrieff was his successor, and represented the Village at the County Council session in June, 1867. The correct name of the town is "Petrolia," not "Petrolea."

Besides the four pictures, containing 120 photographs and sketches, duplicates were made and are deposited in the vault in the new County Buildings, so that in the event of fire, and the destruction of the four pictures, they can be replaced at little cost.

The members of the County Council of 1916 will go down to history as a body of men, who in the future, will be looked on as benefactors, by enabling the complete, one may say the unique work, to be carried out to such a successful termination.

The thumb-nail photographs heading each sketch make this pamphlet extremely valuable.

In 1871 East Lambton Public School Inspectorate was known as Division No. 1, and West Lambton as Division No. 2. This was changed in June, 1902, by the County Council, and since then West Lambton Inspectorate has been called Division No. 1, and East Lambton Division No. 2.

So much valuable assistance has been received from so many that it is impossible to mention all the names here.

Mr. Avern Pardoe, Librarian, Parliamentary Library, Toronto; Mr. Young, Deputy Clerk of the Senate; Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist; Mr. McDonald and Mr. W. Smith of the Archives Branch; Mr. John Ross Robertson, Toronto, and Messrs. James H. Kittermaster, and Sutherland Johnston of Sarnia, and the Sheriff, County Clerk and County Treasurer gave exceedingly valuable information.

D. F. MACWATT

Sarnia, Ont. 21st March, 1917.

Wardens of the County of Lambton 1852-1917

THOMAS FISHER, 1852
(Provisional Warden)



Born in the County of Northumberland, England, in 1797, of an Old Country family. He was educated at Cambridge University and studied for the Church. He and three classmates were caught playing a quiet game of cards, and they were very severely punished by being expelled.

The four young men were naturally indignant and enlisted in the army as privates, their regiment being sent to Spain. After seeing a good deal of service and taking part in the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, and having attained the rank of Color-Sergeant, his regiment was ordered to Canada about 1830 and Little York, now Toronto, was its destination. There Fisher left the army and got a grant of land in the Township of Moore, along the St. Clair River, where he settled in 1832 as a farmer and merchant.

He took part in the Rebellion of 1837, and, on account of his long service in the regular army, was appointed a Colonel.

He was a good soldier, was well educated and a gentleman. He married, in 1838, Miss Elizabeth Abernethy. He died on 23rd July, 1853, and was buried in Sutherland Cemetery. His age was 56.



HENRY GLASS,
P.W.

January to June,
1853, and War-
den, 1854

Born in Scotland in the year 1799. He was elected P. W. in January, 1853, but unseated and

his successor, as Reeve of Sarnia Township, Arch. Young, was elected P.W. and afterwards Warden. He was appointed Registrar of the County 3rd October, 1853, and held that office till his death on 11th February, 1866. He was Mayor of Sarnia, 1858. He was 67 when he died. He is buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia, Ont.



ARCHIBALD
YOUNG, P.W.

June to Sept.,
1853
and W. Sept. to
Dec., 1853, and
in 1860

Born in Paisley, Scotland, 6th January, 1806. He had a saw-mill

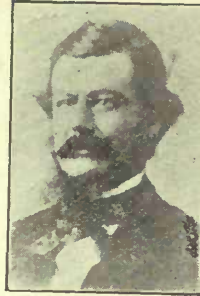
and was a general merchant. When a child came to Canada with his parents. Lived in Sarnia Township till his removal to Manitoba. Died 1st May, 1881, at Selkirk, Manitoba, and was buried there. He left Ontario about a year before his death. He was 75 years.



ALFRED P.
TOULMIN
1855

Born London, England, November, 1811. Came to Canada in early life. He was school teacher and storekeeper at Errol for a

number of years, then came to Sombra and bought a farm on the River St. Clair about a mile above the village. A Justice of the Peace for many years. He removed to Detroit, Michigan, some years before his death, became a vessel owner and was associated with the late Eber Ward and became a wealthy man. He died at Detroit, 18 March, 1897, age 86, and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery there.



WILLIAM
PENROSE
VIDAL, 1856

Born 17th March, 1824, at Bracknell, Berks, England. Barrister-at-law. Third son of Commander Richard Emeric Vidal, R.N., and came to Canada with the family in 1834. Educated at Upper Canada College, entering a few days after his arrival from England. Called to the Bar in 1845, practiced at Sandwich, then at Sarnia, Ont., where he died 5th November, 1878, and was buried there. Was in his 55th year.



JOHN FISHER
1857

Born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1800. Came to Canada in 1832. Lived in Quebec for two years, then located on Lot 14, Concession 8, Plympton

Township of which he was the first Reeve. Was a farmer and one of the organizers of the Lambton Agricultural Society. School trustee for years and a Magistrate for many years. Died in 1877 and buried in Camlachie Cemetery. Age 77 years.



WILLIAM
McPHERSON
1858

Born in Chatham, England, 29th October, 1821. Was a manufacturer. Captain and Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion Lambton Militia. Died 6th June, 1865, aged 44 years, and buried in Sutherland Cemetery, Moore Township, but re-interred in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, by his son, Hon. William David McPherson, K.C., M.P.P. His brother George was Warden in 1866.



**COLONEL
ROBERT
CAMPBELL**

1859 and 1880

Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1815. Arrived in Warwick Township in 1830. A member of the District Council which was then composed of the

Counties of Kent, (of which what is now Lambton formed a part) and Essex, in 1847. Member of the County Council 33 years. Took an active part in the Rebellion of 1837 and in the Fenian Raid of 1866. Gazetted Colonel of the 27th Battalion Lambton in 1867. Reeve of Watford in 1881, and died there 12th February, 1883, aged 68 years. Buried in English Church Cemetery, Warwick Village.



**EDWIN D.
KERBY**

1861 and 1862

Born at Zone Mills, now Florence, Ont., 10th August, 1830. Came of U.E. Loyalist stock. Son of Colonel George P. Kerby, of Florence, Ont., one of the oldest Magis-

trates in the old Western District (composed of Essex and Kent) who was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia, having served in the War of 1812-1815. Banker and oil producer at Oil Springs, Marthaville, and Petrolia. Reeve of Euphemia Township seven years in succession. Mayor of Petrolia in 1877 and 1878. Was defeated by Hon. Arch. McKellar for Provincial Legislature in 1867. Unsuccessfully opposed Hon. David Mills for Bothwell for House of Commons. Died 30th November, 1889, and buried at Florence, Ont., aged 59 years.



ROBERT RAE
1863, 1864, 1867,
1868, 1869,
1887

Born in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, 16th November, 1826, came to Canada when 5 years of age and settled with his parents in Scar-

boro Township. Came to Bosanquet in 1852 and was the first postmaster at Widder. Kept a general store and in after years a private bank. Reeve of Bosanquet for twenty-eight years and occupied that position when the G.T.R. was completed to Sarnia and when the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. was entertained there. He unsuccessfully contested Lambton County for the Legislature in 1867. Died at Sarnia, 25th March, 1912, aged 86 years, and was buried at Thedford, Ont.



**JOHN
RAESIDE
GEMMILL**
1865

Born at Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland, 9th February, 1808. Newspaper publisher "Lanark Observer" from 1850 to 1853 and "Sarnia Observer" 1853 to

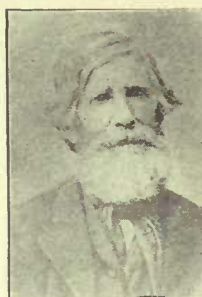
1879. Deputy Clerk of Crown, Clerk of County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court for County from 28th October, 1853 to 1878. Came to Canada with his father's family in 1821 and settled at Lanark and lived there and in Perth until his removal to Sarnia in 1853. Died 24th May, 1891, aged 83 years, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia.



GEORGE S.
McPHERSON
1866

Born in Cork, Ireland, of Highland descent, in 1824, while the 71st Highlanders, of which his father was an officer, were station-

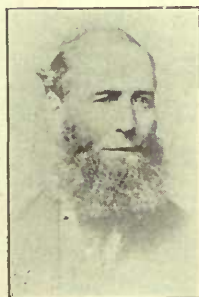
ed there. Appointed Town Clerk of Petrolia 2nd December, 1879, and held the position until his death on 27th December, 1899. He was 75 years of age and was buried in Hillsdale Cemetery, Petrolia. His brother was Warden in 1858.



DAVID NISBET
1872

Born at Pollokshaws, Scotland, 17th April, 1814. Printer, steamboat engineer and farmer. Justice of the Peace for many years.

Came to Canada in 1821 with his parents and settled in Lanark County. Served in the Rebellion of 1837-1838. Quarryman in Illinois and engineer on Mississippi River, 1839-1840. Came to Plympton in 1848. Assessor, 1851 and 1867. Councillor, 1856 to 1860. Reeve, 1861-1866, 1871-4, 1876. Died at Plympton, 21st May, 1895, aged 81 years, and was buried in Plympton Cemetery. His son William was Warden in 1895.



JAMES
DAWSON
1870 and 1871

Born at Kingston, Ont., 5th June, 1823. Lumber merchant, M.P.P. for County of Kent, 1872 to 1876. Defeated by the Hon. David

Mills for House of Commons for Bothwell, 1878. Postmaster at Sarnia, 1885 to 1888. Died Sarnia, 3rd November, 1886, aged 63 years, and buried there.



ROBERT
FLECK
1873

Born in Bathurst Township, County Lanark, Ont., 22nd January, 1833. Farmer, Justice of the Peace for over fifty-nine years.

Police Magistrate for part of County six years. Unsuccessfully contested riding for Provincial Legislature in 1889. Extensively engaged in arbitrations for nearly thirty years; twenty-nine municipalities, three railways, as to right of way, and private parties concerned therein.



JOHN D.
ECCLES
1874

Born at Ecclesville, County Tyrone, Ireland, 1817, and came to Canada in 1835. Farmer, Justice of the Peace for many years. One of the oldest Magis-

trates in the County, having been appointed when Essex and Kent were known as the Western District. Secretary East Lambton Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. Latterly resided in Watford where he was familiarly and affectionately known as "The Squire." Revisited his birthplace in 1860 and 1872. Took part in the Rebellion of 1837. Died at Watford in 1882, aged 65 years, and buried at Bethel Cemetery, Warwick.



JOHN
LOWRIE
1875

Born in Berwickshire, Scotland, 22nd February, 1833. Came to Canada in early life. Elected Councillor of Sarnia Township in 1865 and 1866. Reeve in 1867

and held the latter office continually till 1878 when he was appointed Clerk and Treasurer of the Township, a position he held till his death on 13th November, 1890. He was 57 years of age, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia.



WILLIAM
IRELAND
1876

Born in Scotland in the year 1830. Came to Canada in early life. A contractor. For several years he was chief of the Sarnia Fire Brigade. Died in 1882,

aged 52 years, and buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia.



GEORGE
SHIRLEY
1877

Born in Drummond, Lanark County, Ontario, December, 1823. Came west in 1846 and settled in the Township of Brooke. Taught school in the forties in

Township of Montague, Lanark County. Superintendent of Education in Brooke Township in 1850, Clerk in 1851, and held that position till 1870. Reeve, 1873-1878. Farmer. Reeve of Watford Village, 1890-1891. County Auditor. Contested East Lambton unsuccessfully for Provincial Legislature in 1879. Justice of the Peace for years. Died at Watford, 25th October, 1899, aged 76 years, and was buried in St. James Cemetery in the Township of Brooke.



**DUNCAN
McNAUGHTON**
1878

Born at Grosse Isle, Quebec, in July, 1838, while his parents were in quarantine on arrival from Glasgow, Scotland. Farmer. Family moved to Plympton Township in

1846, and in 1861 Duncan moved to Enniskillen Township where he died, 17th January, 1898, and was buried in Hillsdale Cemetery, Petrolia. He was 65 years of age. When his father came to Sarnia in the forties he was secretary and bookkeeper for Hon. Malcolm Cameron.



**WILLIAM H.
McGARVEY**
1879

Born at Huntingdon, Quebec, 27th November, 1843. Moved west in 1857 and settled in Wyoming and entered into business there in 1861. Moved to Petrolia in 1866

and was its first Reeve in 1867. Mayor of the Town in 1875 and 1876. Contested the West Riding unsuccessfully in 1879. Was a manufacturer. In 1881 went to Europe to introduce drilling for oil in Austria and remained there for the rest of his life, employing about 600 or 700 men, with thirty depots, all managed under him by Canadians. He acquired great wealth but lost heavily after the invasion of Galicia in the War of 1914 where his property was chiefly located, which doubtless helped to end his life. He died 27th November, 1914, aged 71 years, and was buried at Vienna, Austria.



**EUSEBIUS
McGILLICUDDY**
1881 and 1882

Born in Ireland 30th October, 1831. Farmer Reeve of Warwick Township eight years and Treasurer 16 years. Over sixty years a resident

of the Township. Contested East Lambton unsuccessfully for the Provincial Legislature, 1890. Came to Watford in 1912 and still resides there.



JAMES KERR
1883

Oil producer and farmer. Born at Loch Lomond, Scotland, 14th March, 1839. Mayor of Petrolia, 1879, 1880 and 1881. Secretary of the Oil Exchange, Petrolia for many

years. He was a pioneer in the oil and refining industry and made several important discoveries in the refining process. He was also an authority on geological formation and contributed some articles to The Royal Society of Canada thereon. He died at Sarnia, 12th December, 1915, aged 76 years, and was buried at Hillsdale Cemetery, Petrolia.



STEPHEN
CORNELL

1884

Born in Beverly Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, in 1829. Came to Bosanquet Township in 1853, and settled in the 2nd

Concession two and a half miles north of Arkona. Moved to Thedford in 1882. Died at Copish, Michigan, while on a visit to a son, 12th November, 1895, aged 66 years, and buried in Baptist Cemetery, Thedford.



ALBIN
RAWLINGS

1885

Born in Wiltshire, England, in 1832. Came to Canada in 1851 and settled in the Township of Pickering. In 1852 moved to

Bosanquet Township. Farmer. Director of Lambton Loan Company and Industrial Loan Company. First Mayor of Forest in 1889. A leading exporter to the British markets. Died 20th February, 1905, and buried in Beechwood Cemetery, Forest.



HENRY
INGRAM

1886

Born in Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, 10th August, 1849. A farmer. Appointed County Treasurer in January,

1894, on the death of Mr. Emeric A. Vidal and still holds the office in a very efficient manner. He came to Enniskillen Township in 1854, and lived there forty years. Justice of the Peace many years.



CHARLES
MACKENZIE

1888

Born in Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, 5th October, 1833. Came to Canada, 1847. M.P.P. for West Lambton in the Ontario Legisla-

ture, 1889-1894. Senior partner at time of his death of Mackenzie, Milne and Company, Limited, hardware merchants. Promoter of Sarnia Transportation Company and St. Clair Tunnel Company in latter of which he was a director. Died in Sarnia, 4th September, 1900, aged 67 years. A younger brother of the late Honorable Alexander MacKenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, 1873-1878.



JOSEPH
HALL
1889

Born in Gore of Toronto, 14th October, 1844. Farmer and Justice of the Peace for many years. In County Council 25 years. Died

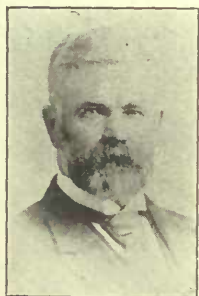
25th March, 1909, in Township of Warwick, aged 65 years, and buried in Bethel Cemetery, Warwick. His son, William G. Hall, elected Warden in 1916.



JOSEPH
CAIRNS
1890

Born in the Township of Plympton, 10th May, 1852. Merchant and farmer. Breeder of thoroughbred cattle. Postmaster

at Camlachie for some years, prior to his death there on 20th December, 1905. He was in his 54th year. Buried at Forest, Ont.



OLIVER
SIMMONS
1891

Born at Chagrin Falls, near Cleveland, Ohio, 29th January, 1834. Came to Petrolia, 1865. Was collector of taxes, School Trustee,

Water Commissioner, Mayor and Member of Parliament. Oil refiner. Mayor of Petrolia, 1892 and 1893. M.P. for East Riding, 1900 to 1903. Son of Judge Solomon Simmons of Will County, Illinois. Fought for and succeeded in getting a House of Refuge for the County built. He was chiefly responsible for the erection of the Petrolia water works system by which the water is pumped from Lake Huron, eighteen miles away. He died at Petrolia, 11th November, 1903, and is buried there. His age was 70 years.



ROBERT J.
McCORMICK
1892

Born in Bally Harden, County Armagh, Ireland, 10th August, 1848 of Scottish extraction. Came to Canada in 1863 and settled in

Warwick Township. Farmer and brickmaker. Thirteen years in the County Council. Unsuccessfully contested East Lambton for the Legislature in 1894, but was successful in 1908 and held the seat till 1914.



PETER D.
McCALLUM
1893

Born in the County of Wellington, 26th August, 1853. Farmer and drover. M.P.P. for East Lambton, 1893-1898. Inspector of liquor licenses for East Lamb-

ton, 1906-1916. Assistant Inspector for County 1916—



JOHN E.
ANDERSON
1894

Born in Township of Plympton 26th September, 1852. General merchant. Came to Wyoming in 1880. President of the Board of Trade and oldest general merchant

in the Village. Four years Councillor. Reeve, 1890-1891 and 1894.



WILLIAM
NISBET
1895

Born in the Township of Plympton 6th March, 1855. Settled in Dawn in 1882 when all bush. Farmer and stockraiser. Deputy Reeve, 1885, 1886, 1887, and

1889. Reeve, 1891, 1894-6. County Councillor, 1897-1906. Justice of the Peace since 1886. Indian Agent, 1907-1910. Dominion Live Stock Inspector since 1910. His father was Warden in 1872.



RICHARD A.
HILL
1896

Born in Devonshire, England, in 1856. Came to Forest, Ont., in 1873. Grain buyer. Died 18th June, 1897, and buried at Beechwood Cemetery, Forest.



ALBERT
DUNCAN
1897

Born in Sarnia Township, 24th July, 1854. Came to Petrolia, 1893. Oil producer and life insurance agent. Removed to Winnipeg, Manitoba, in 1907. Superintendent of

Live Stock Department, Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, for several years. Police Magistrate for Town of Petrolia from 4th March, 1904 to 1907. First Warden of County under County Council's Act, 1896.



PETER
GRANT
1898

Born at Allanroy Farm near Nethy Bridge, Inverness-shire, Scotland, 12th July, 1843. Farmer and school teacher. Auditor for the Township of Sombra for

many years. Secretary of Sombra Agricultural Society for twenty-one years and Treasurer for fourteen years. He taught his first school in Middlesex County in 1867. Died 22nd March, 1915, aged 72, and was buried in Black Creek Cemetery.



JOHN DEWAR
1899

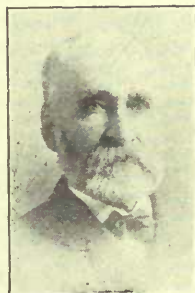
Born in Beckwith Township, County Lanark, 2nd April, 1842. A farmer. Came to Plympton Township, 1849. Census Commissioner for West Lambton, 1901-1911.



MALCOLM D.
CAMERON
1900

Born in Lobo Township, Middlesex County, 10th February, 1857. A farmer and school teacher. Thirteen years in Municipal Councils. Has been a County Auditor

for many years. Lives in Enniskillen Township. Came there in 1886.



GEORGE A.
PROCTOR
1901

Born in Township of Moore, 24th November, 1842. Contractor and builder. Mayor of Sarnia, 1907-1908. Chairman Board of Education, Sarnia 1914-1917.

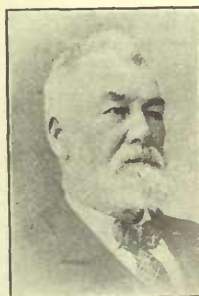
President Children's Aid Society for County for several years. Official of Methodist Church 47 years.



ARCH.
MCINTYRE
1902

Born in Fernach Parish, South Knapdale, Argyllshire, Scotland, 27th September, 1837. School teacher, 1857-8 Warwick, and 1859-1860 Oil Springs. Carpenter and farmer.

Township Auditor and Assessor for years. Reeve and County Councillor for sixteen years. President East Lambton Fire Insurance Company. Director Industrial Loan and Mortgage Company. Died 27th October, 1905, aged 68. Buried in Alvinston Cemetery.



WILLIAM H.
McMAHAN
1903

Born near Kingston, Ontario, 21st April, 1840. Came to Enniskillen Township in 1860, went to Moore Township in 1868 and removed to Plympton Township in

1874. Farmer. Almost continually in municipal life for thirty-six years. Retired to Wyoming in 1904. Unsuccessfully contested West Lambton for the House of Commons against the late Hon. Jas. F. Lister, Q.C., in 1888. Died, Wyoming, 26th September, 1913, in his 74th year and buried in the cemetery there.



JAMES J.
COYLE
1904

Born in Grenville County, Ontario, 22nd June, 1848. Farmer. Came to Moore Township with his parents in 1863, when the southern part of that Township

was a wilderness. Went to reside in Detroit, Michigan, in 1913 and still lives there.



WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, 1905

Born at Hopetown in the Township of Lanark in Lanark County, February, 9th, 1857. He is now in the service of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway filling the position of Purchasing Agent and Storekeeper which he has occupied for the past six years. Entered municipal work in 1896 as second Deputy Reeve for the Township of Enniskillen. Was Reeve in 1898, 1899 and 1900, and County Councillor from 1901 to 1906 inclusive, filling the position of Warden in 1905. Received his early education in the public schools, later attended Carleton Place High School and graduated as a second class teacher from Ottawa Normal School in 1880, and followed teaching for sixteen years. Principal of Wyoming School for two years, and also of Oil Springs for a like period. Trustee in School Section No. 18, Enniskillen, for ten years. Chairman of Inwood Public Library Board for several years and Secretary-Treasurer of the Inwood Cheese and Butter Company for a few years. Served as a Director of the Petrolia and Enniskillen Agricultural Society. Has never severed connection with Lambton County as his family still occupies the homestead in Enniskillen Township.



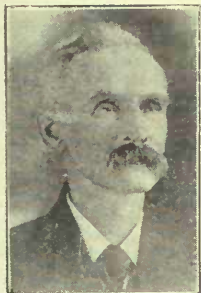
FREDERICK
CHARLES
WATSON
1906

Born in Sarnia, December 18th, 1858. Private banker. Educated in the public schools of Sarnia. Entered the employment of the late Michael Fleming in 1873, and there learned telegraphy, express and banking. Was with the Lambton Loan Company as accountant for twenty-four years. Opened private banking business in 1906. Entered the Sarnia Town Council in 1887 as Councillor. Deputy Reeve in 1891 and 1892. Mayor in 1899 and 1900. County Councillor, 1903-1906. Warden of County in 1906. Reeve of Sarnia, 1909. Justice of the Peace since 1906. American Vice-Consul since 1914.



EDWARD
DONNELLY
1907

Born in Scarborough Township, 6th March, 1849. Grain merchant. Resided in Alvinston for forty years previous to his death. Councillor for many years and Reeve one year. Died 11th August, 1911, aged 62 years. Buried in Alvinston Cemetery.



JAMES SMITH

1908

Born in Township of Moore, 16th June, 1856. Stockraiser, lumberman and farmer. Vice-President Lambton Insurance Company. Postmaster at Collinville from 1892 until office closed

through adoption of mail routes. Secretary-Treasurer Moore Agricultural Society a few years, and was President in 1905.



ROBERT J.

BAILEY

1909

Born in Township of Plympton, 2nd April, 1860. Farmer until 1910, then moved to Forest and has now a grocery business. Councillor six years. Reeve five years. Mayor of Forest three years.



ROBERT AULD

1910

Born in Warwick Township, 13th September, 1865. Farmer. Justice of the Peace for many years and also active in municipal affairs until 1911.



ALFRED

DARVILL

1911

Born in London, Ont., 21st April, 1863. A farmer. For several years a Justice of the Peace. Actively engaged in Municipal life till 1912. Died at his

home in the Township of Brooke, 17th March, 1917, and buried in Alvinston Cemetery. He was 54 years of age.



CHARLES

McLEAN

1912

Born in Quebec in 1848. Contractor and builder. Six years Councillor, four years Reeve and two years Mayor of Forest. Came there in 1870 and was a resident

until he died. Erected many public buildings. The Dominion Cannery, the Public School, etc. Died at Forest, 22nd February, 1914, and buried there.



JOHN HENRY

ANDERSON

1913

Born in Township of Moore 20th February, 1864. Reeve of Oil Springs, 1906-1915. Justice of Peace for many years. Director Industrial Mortgage and Savings Company, Sarnia, and Vice-President Oil Springs Oil and Gas Company.



MAJOR CHARLES OLIVER FAIRBANK, 1914

Oil operator and producer. Born 21st July, 1858, at Niagara Falls, Ont. He was one of the original eighteen students who entered at the opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., 1st June, 1876, and graduated 30th June, 1880, with the rank of Sergeant and received a first class certificate. Was graded as having won honors in drills and exercises; his conduct was exemplary and he received a commission in the British Royal Artillery in the latter year. Upon his return to Canada he rejoined and subsequently became Major commanding London Field Battery. Gazetted Junior Major, 70th Battalion, C.E.F., 27th August, 1915, with which he went overseas, 24th April, 1916. When battalion broken up in England he went to the front as Lieutenant in 18th Battalion and was in the trenches at the Ypres salient, and subsequently at the Somme. He also graduated in 1891 as M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. His father, the late J. H. Fairbank, was M.P. for East Lambton, 1882-1887. Major Fairbank returned to Canada in November, 1916, for instructional work. Since then he has received the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.



JAMES S.
McLEAN
1915

Born in Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Scotland, on 8th June, 1865. Came to Canada in 1872 and located in Plympton Township near Camlachie. In 1883 went mining in the States of Colorado and Washington and afterwards lumbering in the Province of British Columbia. Since his return to Plympton Township has been engaged in farming and shipping live stock.



WILLIAM
GEORGE HALL
1916

Born in Warwick Township, 21st September, 1867. A farmer and owns 600 acres in one block. A stock-raiser. Eight years in Council work. His father was Warden in 1889.



JOHN B. WOODHALL, 1917

Born in Township of Lobo, Middlesex County, 10th August, 1871. Came to Thedford, Ont., with his parents in 1879; has resided there since then. Served for several years on School Board. Member of Village Council since 1901, and Reeve 1908, to which office he has been elected ever since, nine times by acclamation. Furniture dealer and undertaker since 1896.

NOTE.—The youngest member elected Warden of the County since its formation in 1852 was Edwin D. Kerby, Esq., in 1861, who was then in his 31st year.

Parliamentary Representatives

1852-1917

Legislative Council of Canada

Kent Division, which included Lambton County



HON. GEORGE JERVIS GOODHUE, M.L.C., 1842-1867

Born 1st August, 1799, at Putney, Vermont, U.S.A., son of Dr. Josiah Goodhue of Hadley, Mass., U.S.A. Came to Canada, 1820. Postmaster, London, U.C., 1829-1853. Elected to Township of London Council, 1838. First President of Village of London, elected March, 1840. Married in 1831 Louisa, daughter of Captain John Mathews, R.A. Appointed to Legislative Council by warrant dated 19th August, 1842, and sworn in on 8th September following. Held the office till Confederation in 1867, but does not appear to have taken any prominent part in public affairs. One of the principal merchants of London in its early days. Kept a store and had a distillery and ashery near Byron. Was a clerk in

St. Thomas in 1822 for his elder brother, Dr. Josiah Goodhue, a merchant. Subsequently he started in business in Westminster, finally removing to London in 1829 and located on lot twenty at the northeast corner of Dundas and Ridout streets. He bought and sold lands, loaned money on notes and mortgages and acted as a Magistrate. He was a steadfast supporter of the "Family Compact." He died worth nearly a million, probably one of the wealthiest men in south-western Ontario at the time. He was one of the incorporators of The London and Gore Railroad, chartered 6th March, 1834. He died at London, 11th January, 1870, and is buried there. Age 71 years.



ST. CLAIR DIVISION*

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, M.L.C., 1860-1863

M.L.A., 1848-1851; 1858-1860.

Born at Three Rivers, Quebec (Lower Canada), 25th April, 1808. He sat for Lanark, in the Upper Canada Assembly, from 1836 until the Union of Upper and Lower Canada on 10th February, 1841, and for the same seat in the Canadian Assembly, from then until the General elections of 1848. He then sat for the Kent Division till the general elections of 1851, and for the Huron Division, composed of Huron County, from the general elections of 1851 till 1854.

He sat for Lambton from the general elections of 1858 till September, 1860, when he resigned and was elected to the St. Clair Division in the Legislative Council of Canada, where he remained till his appointment as Queen's Printer in 1863.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for Lambton in the Canadian Assembly at the general elections of 1854, being defeated by Hon. George Brown; for South Ontario for the House of Commons, September, 1869; for South Lanark in the Ontario Assembly at the general elections of 1871; and for Russell in the House of Commons at the general elections of 1872.

He was elected member for South Ontario to the House of Commons at the general elections of 1874, and held the seat until his death in 1876.

Early in his public career (1841) he declined the office of Inspector-General; but became Inspector of Revenue during the administration of Sir Chas. Bagot.

He was a member of the Lafontaine-Baldwin and Hincks-Morin Administrations. He was also a Government Director of the Grand Trunk Railway when under construction. He was a delegate to Washington representing certain Western interests during the Reciprocity Treaty negotiations of 1854 and did great service in procuring for British Columbia, then a Crown Colony, the right of self-government. He held the office of Queen's Printer from 1863-1869.

His father, Angus Cameron, was a hospital sergeant. The future Legislative Councillor had a somewhat romantic youth. In 1816 his father settled at Perth where he kept an inn. Perhaps it was there that young Malcolm acquired that distaste for the liquor traffic which made him so prominent an advocate of prohibition later in life. When twelve years old he went on a farm and kept the ferry across the Mississippi River. On his father's death he obtained a situation at Laprairie, but being badly treated, left in 1824, and made his way to Montreal in the depth of winter. On his arrival there, with both cheeks frozen, he was hired as a stable-boy, and thus earned enough to take him to Upper Canada. He now went to school and studied hard, and, shortly after, was engaged as a clerk in the distillery of Hon. A. Graham. Neither of his parents had been intemperate, but his mother had early trained him in the principles of total abstinence, and he was proof against temptation. He spent four years in this place, occupying all his spare time in study. In 1833 he visited Scotland on business and while there married his cousin, Miss McGregor of Glasgow.

He came West in 1834, and purchased 200 acres of land on the banks of the river St. Clair, laid it out in town lots, and thus founded the Town of Sarnia, and lived there till 1863, his home being where the Colonial Hotel now is on Christina Street, part of his house still being included in the building. He was at once general merchant, lumberman, shipowner, and shipbuilder, miller and land speculator. He had a fleet of six large vessels plying from Sarnia, and in one particular year one-sixth of all the oak timber shipped from Canada to Great Britain was shipped from Lambton County by him. He brought a large number of good settlers to the County of Lambton from the County of Perth. Many of the streets in Sarnia are named after him and his family. Cameron Street after himself and Christina Street after his wife, Euphemia and Lochiel Streets being family names, and others after those he especially admired, "Cobden," "Cromwell," "Bright" and "Palmerston."

In 1836 he was elected for Lanark in the Upper Canadian Parliament and immediately took an active part in the Opposition to Sir Francis Bond Head. He was a persistent opponent of "The Family Compact," and also of Separate Schools. He was a warm admirer of Lord Sydenham by whom he was offered the post of Inspector-General in the first Cabinet after the Union. Under Sir Charles Bagot he effected great improvements in Custom House management, as Inspector-General of Revenue, and became Assistant Commissioner of Public Works in the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration of 1848-1850. He was subsequently made President of the Council, 1851-1853; Minister of Agriculture, 1852-1853. He was a strong advocate for the complete secularization of the Clergy Reserves. In the Hincks-Morin Government of 1853-1854 he served as Postmaster-General. He sat in the House for twenty-six years and was elected ten times for various constituencies, Lanark, Kent, Lambton, Huron and South Ontario. In 1860 he was appointed to the St. Clair Division in the Legislative Council, but he withdrew on accepting the office of Queen's Printer, which he held, 1863-1869. He founded the "Bathurst Courier" at Perth in 1834 and conducted it for three years; assisted in establishing the "North American," edited by Hon. Wm. McDougall, as the organ of the "Clear Grits," and the "Huron Signal," conducted with great ability by Thomas McQueen, at Goderich. He was proud of his success and had reason for his pride. He owed nothing to wealth or connections, but was strictly the builder of his own fortune. His open, frank countenance and demeanor won for him many staunch friends; his business tact recommended him to party leaders; and whenever the opportunity offered he was a faithful and diligent public servant. In the temperance movement he was a host in himself, throwing himself into it with more fervid enthusiasm than into politics, and was called "The Apostle of Temperance." He introduced the first prohibitory measure in the Canadian Parliament in 1855.

He lived part of the year in Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto when the seat of Government was in these places, but, from 1863, at Ottawa, and there on 1st June, 1876, he died. He was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia. His age was 68.



HON. ALEXANDER VIDAL, M.L.C., 1863-1867
Senator, 1873-1906

Son of Captain Richard Emeric Vidal, R.N., born at Bracknell, Berkshire, England, August 4th, 1819. Came to Canada with his parents in 1834. Served as a private in the Rebellion of 1837. After that was promoted step by step to Lieutenant-Colonel of Lambton Reserve Militia. Licensed as a Provincial Land Surveyor, 1834, and practised until 1852. Agent of the Bank of Upper Canada, and afterwards of the Bank of Montreal at Sarnia. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislative Council of Canada for the St. Clair Division, and sat in that Chamber until Confederation in 1867. In January, 1873, he was called to the Senate by the Earl of Dufferin and held that position until his death. He presided

over the Great Temperance Convention held in Montreal in 1874, and was President of the Dominion Alliance from 1875 till his death. From the year 1840 he was prominent in the temperance movement, and always most active in his exertions, both in and out of Parliament, in promoting such legislation. He was appointed Treasurer of the County of Lambton in 1853 and resigned the office in 1892. He died at Sarnia, 18th November, 1906, and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery there. His age was 87.

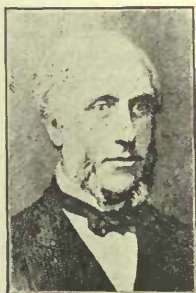
*By 19-20 Victoria, Chapter 140, assented to 24th June, 1856, this Division was formed, comprising the County of Lambton and the West Riding of Middlesex, and so continued till Confederation in 1867, when Divisions in Ontario were abolished. By this Act the Legislative Council was, for the future, to be composed of the then members, who up to this time were all appointed, and forty-eight more to be elected.

NOTE.—Upper and Lower Canada were united by The Union Act, 3 and 4 Victoria, Chapter 35 (1840). It was assented to on 23rd July, 1840, and was to be brought into force by proclamation of the Governor-General, which took place and so declared, as from 10th February, 1841.

Legislative Assembly of Canada *Kent Division*

Composed of Lambton, Kent and Essex

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, 1848-1854 and 1858-1860
(See Legislative Council, Page 27)



HON. GEORGE BROWN, 1851-1857

Born in the City of Edinburgh, Scotland, 29th November, 1818. His father, Peter Brown, was a merchant, and had been a Baillie (a prominent municipal office in Scotland which carries with it, ex-officio, the Magistracy) in the Scottish capital. At the age of thirteen, George went to London to try his fortune, little dreaming that thirty years after he would repair thither as a Canadian Minister to be presented at Court. Until he was seventeen he followed mercantile pursuits; but business reverses having overtaken his father, the family removed to New York City in 1838. After four years' indifferent success in trade, Mr. Peter Brown established, in 1842, a newspaper in that city, entitled the "British

Chronicle," intended to be an organ of British opinion in the United States. The father, like his son, was a staunch loyalist, and he appears to have criticized United States institutions and manners with a freedom not pleasing to the New Yorkers.

Mr. George Brown pushed the circulation and advertising of The Chronicle with untiring energy, and he was engaged in so doing when an event occurred which changed the current of his life. The Disruption movement was then going

on in Scotland (it culminated in May, 1843), and both father and son threw themselves, heart and soul, with Dr. Chalmers and the opponents of patronage in the Scottish Kirk.

The Clergy Reserves question in Canada, also attracted their attention, and Mr. George Brown went to Canada early in 1843 to extend the circulation of *The Chronicle*.

The friends of the Free Church were anxiously looking for some able and vigorous journalist to expound their views through the press, and Mr. Brown appeared to be the very man needed.

Hon. S. B. Harrison had had an interview with him, and being astonished at his keen insight into Canadian public affairs, acquired in so short a time, introduced him to Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks.

The result of the visit was the appearance of "*The Banner*" at Toronto, on 18th August, 1843, instead of the New York "*British Chronicle*."

The Banner was primarily a religious organ; still it took an active part in politics, on the Reform side. It soon became evident that the paper was founded on too narrow a basis and, on the 5th March, 1844, the first number of "*The Globe*" was issued.

The times were out of joint, for Lord Metcalfe was at the helm, and it seemed at one time as if the battle of responsible government must be fought over again. The Governor-General could not divest himself of the notion that he ought to be the moving power in the State; while under any system of free Parliamentary rule no principle can be clearer than this, that Ministers are under the unqualified responsibility "of deciding what shall be done in the Crown's name in every branch of administration, and every department of policy, coupled only with the alternative of ceasing to be Ministers, if what they may advisedly deem to be the requisite power of action, be denied them." The Governor, like the Sovereign, cannot "assume or claim for himself preponderating, or even independent power, in any department of the State."

At this period Lord Metcalfe had a Cabinet which enjoyed the confidence of the people's representatives from both sections of the Province. It was constitutionally responsible for all his public acts; and yet he chose, of his own motion, and without consulting his Ministers, to make personal appointments from the ranks of their opponents; Mr. Powell was named Clerk of the Peace, and the Speakership of the Legislative Council was offered to Mr. Sherwood.

The Governor-General had in fact a nominal and a real Cabinet—the latter consisting of the chiefs of the Opposition—his own secretary and Mr. Gowan being the intermediaries between them. The consequence necessarily was the resignation of his constitutional advisers, when self-respect, as well as constitutional principle, alike compelled them to seek relief from the false position in which they had been placed. *The Globe*, as well as the *Examiner*, and other Liberal journals, battled vigorously for the principle of responsible Government, thus placed in jeopardy, but Lord Metcalfe, by personally conducting the canvass, succeeded in securing a majority for himself and the party, for whose triumph he had risked everything, even honor.

Meanwhile *The Globe* continued on the even tenor of its way. Until the election of 1847 it remained in Opposition, and was characterized by the caustic, not to say slashing style of its editorials. On the formation of the Baldwin-LaFontaine Administration in 1848, Mr. Brown found himself once more on the sunny side of politics. He cordially supported the Government from conviction, and his journal became its recognized organ. In 1849 riots occurred over the Rebellion Losses Bill, and in the same year Mr. Brown served on a Commission of Inquiry into the management of the Provincial Penitentiary. When Parliament met, in the following May, the symptoms of dissension had begun to manifest themselves in the Reform party. The "Clear Grits" took shape as an independent branch, under Messrs. Malcolm Cameron, Rolph and others, with the *Examiner*, and subsequently *The North American*, as their organ. Mr. Brown remained faithful to his leaders, because, although he was quite as staunch in the cause of Clergy Reserve secularization as the new party, he considered that the other "planks" of their platform were ultra-Radical, and hinted at dangerous constitutional changes. In 1851 all was altered. Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine retired from public life and the reins of power fell to those in whom Mr. Brown had less confidence. In 1851 he was defeated in Haldimand, in a contest for the House with Mr. William Lyon MacKenzie; Mr. Ranald McKinnon (Conservative),

and Mr. Case; the vote standing: MacKenzie, 462; McKinnon, 399; Brown, 283, and Case, 113.

Towards the close of 1851, however, he entered the House for the first time as member for Kent (which included Lambton) having defeated Messrs. Larwill and Rankin, the poll at the close standing: Brown, 836; Larwill, 739, and Rankin 486.

At both of these elections, especially at the former, the strong attitude of Mr. Brown, no doubt, did him some injury. It was the Papal Aggression year in England, and The Globe had caught the fever in its most virulent form. Hitherto, the Upper Canadian Roman Catholics had been, for the most part, Reformers; but their ardor was cooled by the hostile attitude of their leaders. Nor did the crusade which followed tend to conciliate them. The attacks made upon the corporate institutions of the Church, and upon separate schools, still further estranged them.

Mr. Brown took his seat in August, 1852, and strange to say, found himself suddenly transferred into the leader of the "Clear Grits," against whom he had previously battled. It can hardly be said that there was any inconsistency in his conduct. He had lost the chiefs in whom he reposed confidence, and distrusted Mr. Hincks. At the general elections of 1854, although Mr. Hincks personally obtained a double return for Renfrew and South Oxford, he found himself in a minority. Mr. Brown defeated his Postmaster-General, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, in Lambton, and there were signs of an impending break-up. Mr. Brown was the recognized leader of the Upper Canadian Reform Opposition, and Mr. Dorian of the French Liberals, while Sir Allan McNab was head of the Conservative Opposition.

The Ministry met its first reverse on the Speakership. Mr. Cartier was its nominee and Mr. Sicotte was proposed by Mr. Dorian.

The choice of the Opposition candidate was, in every respect, a shrewd, as well as a good one. The member for St. Hyacinthe was known to be able and dignified, and in political opinion he was safe and moderate. On a division he was elected by a majority of three, sixty-two to fifty-nine. Mr. Hincks at once retired from office, and from public life, which he did not re-enter until years afterwards.

The result was that, contrary to his intentions, Mr. Brown found he had only succeeded in placing the Conservatives in power, a consummation he had not counted on, so he opposed the new Government as vigorously as he had the old one.

He still retained his post as leader of the Opposition, and had a powerful engine in The Globe, which had become a daily paper in October, 1853, and exercised great influence throughout the country.

In March, 1854, he moved, and got a special committee "to consider the best means of settling the constitutional changes which must be recommended to avoid trouble," but nothing was done. In February, 1860, he submitted the resolutions passed by the Reform Convention in 1859 but they were negatived by large majorities. Yet these led to his meeting with the Conservative leaders on 16th June, 1864, and on 20th June the Opposition leaders approved of his action. Messrs. Hope F. MacKenzie then member for North Oxford, and Alexander MacKenzie member for Lambton voting in favor of continuing the negotiations with the Government, and which the Government later accepted. He was elected for North Oxford and Toronto in the Autumn of 1857, and sat for Toronto.

Notwithstanding that the Government secularized the Clergy Reserves, abolished the feudal tenure in Lower Canada, and made the Legislative Council elective, the Opposition leader was not satisfied. Upon his flag was inscribed "Representation by Population," and he nailed it to the mast.

We now come to the defeat of the Macdonald-Cartier Government in 1858, by a majority of fourteen. It was the first session of a new Parliament, and, as the Ministers could hardly demand a dissolution, they resigned.

Mr. Brown was at once called upon by the Governor-General to form a Cabinet; but in doing so he warned him that a dissolution would not be granted to him, should he find himself in a minority in the House. It may be that Sir Edmund Walker Head may have thought that it would save trouble afterwards, if he frankly made this announcement in advance.

Still it was an unsound step to take and was aptly met by Mr. Brown in his reply.

In his memorandum of 31st July, His Excellency had made his position tolerably clear. He would give no pledge or promise to dissolve Parliament, but would consent, after the granting of a supply, to a prorogation. Mr. Brown in answer submitted "that until they have assumed the function of constitutional advisers of the Crown, he and his proposed colleagues will not be in a position to discuss the important measures and questions of public policy referred to in His Excellency's memorandum."

From the tenor of the letter, it seems quite clear, that the proposed Premier had not attempted to make any antecedent bargain with the Governor, on the subject of dissolution. In fact he considered it improper even to enter upon its discussion. Sir Edmund Walker Head's memorandum certainly looks very much like an explicit declaration that he would not accept Mr. Brown and his colleagues, and that they might just as well save themselves the trouble of being sworn in, and the expense and risk of going to the country.

At the same time it may be a question whether it were prudent of the new Premier to take office under the circumstances. No doubt he thought that to decline the task would appear to be a sign of weakness, and resolved to place the responsibility of refusing a dissolution clearly upon the Governor's shoulders.

Sir Edmund on the other hand, had much to say in defence of his attitude. There was a House fresh from the people; the late Government had been defeated by a fortuitous combination of hostile local interests, temporarily uniting on a division. There was no proof that the late Ministers had lost the confidence of the House, and there was not the slightest possibility that a general election would place Mr. Brown in a stronger position than he now occupied. The new Ministers were, however, sworn in on the second of August, and their first demand was for a dissolution. This his Excellency peremptorily refused, more especially as the respective Houses had at once, and in the absence of Ministers, who had to be re-elected on assuming office, passed a vote of non-confidence in the Brown-Dorion Government. Upon this fact his Excellency laid considerable stress, pointing out that as there were one hundred and two members present, the votes of the remaining twenty-seven, even supposing they had voted in a body with the Government, would still have left it in a minority.

Mr. Langevin's motion of non-confidence was carried, seventy-one votes being in favor of it, and thirty-one against, only four Lower Canada members voting with the Government. In the Legislative Council a similar motion was carried by sixteen to eight. Mr. Brown and his colleagues then promptly resigned, thus ending the forty-eight-hour Government.

When Mr. Brown presented himself before the electors of East Toronto he was already out of office, yet he was returned by a handsome majority over Mr. J. Hillyard Cameron, and sat for that constituency until the general elections of 1861, when he was defeated, and retired from the leadership of the Liberal party.

The old Government (practically) was called back to power, which led to what is known as "The Double Shuffle" but which has nothing to do with this sketch.

On 23rd September, 1859, the Reform Convention was held in Toronto, called by Hon. George Brown, at which 570 delegates, from all parts of Canada were present. A Federal Union of the two Provinces was proposed with two or more local Legislatures and "some joint authority" to which should be committed matters of common concern to all.

In February, 1860, Mr. Brown submitted the resolutions to the House but they were negatived by a large majority.

In 1861 the general elections took place and Mr. Brown lost his seat for East Toronto, his successful competitor being Mr. (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) Crawford.

After a serious illness (his first) he went to Europe, and married, and on his return found the Sandfield-Macdonald Government in power, but he declined to support it. To his mind the Ministers had abandoned the Upper Canada cause.

In 1863 Dr. Connor, Solicitor-General West, was elevated to the Bench, and Mr. Brown at once resolved to be a candidate. He was elected by an overwhelming majority for South Oxford and continued to represent it in the House until Confederation. He opposed the non-confidence motion of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, but at the same time gave the Ministers to understand that he only preferred them because he would not aid in re-instating the Tories. His speech was a

vigorous attack on the Ministry, and a defence of the resolutions adopted in the Convention of 1859. The Liberals being in a minority of five, a dissolution took place, and the following year (1864) the Macdonald-Dorion Ministry collapsed.

The Taché-Macdonald Government succeeded no better, and in 1864 it was evident to all that some radical change of a constitutional nature was imperatively demanded. Party Government had been tried and failed; coalitions on the old lines had proved useless; yet now the problem had to be faced by both sides of the House.

Mr. Brown, notwithstanding the outcries raised from time to time against him, had produced a state of things in which it became obviously necessary to re-arrange the constitutional relations of the Provinces so as to secure fair representation to the West.

Negotiations took place, and the basis of the agreement between the party leaders was a Confederation of all the British North American Colonies. Three seats in the Cabinet were at Mr. Brown's disposal. Personally, he desired to remain outside, but his presence was insisted upon. He, in turn, objected to act under Mr. J. A. Macdonald, and Sir Etienne Taché was made Premier, with Messrs. Brown, Macdougall and Mowat as Reform representatives, but the last named having been appointed Vice-Chancellor, was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir Wm. P.) Howland, and on the 30th June, 1864, Mr. Brown was sworn in as President of the Council.

In the formation of this Coalition there seems no room for the assertion that either party had abandoned its principles. It was a stern necessity and the honor due to both, for the patriotism displayed throughout must be equally divided.

The Maritime Provinces were fortunately at this time contemplating a smaller union amongst themselves, and the opportunity was embraced of submitting the larger scheme.

Energetic members of the Canadian Government (Mr. Brown being one), attended the conference at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and unfolded the project they had in view. The smaller measure was abandoned, and the conference adjourned to meet in Quebec on the 10th October. Meanwhile Mr. Brown and his colleagues addressed public gatherings in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The conference at Quebec lasted seventeen days and during the debates Mr. Brown was no longer an impetuous agitator. Partisanship had been swallowed up in disinterested public spirit and he spoke in a dignified spirit of patriotism, exceedingly honorable to his nature.

The outlines of the scheme were adopted, and Messrs. Brown, Cartier, Galt and Macdonald went to Britain to secure the necessary legislation.

Unhappily a dispute arose in the Cabinet, over the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, which would expire by effluxion of time in 1866. It was proposed to send a deputation to Washington to negotiate a new treaty; but Mr. Brown objected, on the ground that the President of the United States of America, having given notice of his desire to terminate the treaty, any advances should come from the other side. He disapproved of the proposed terms because he considered they were too favorable to the United States. On this account Mr. Brown resigned his office in December, 1865, and for a time practically retired from active political life.

Mr. Brown called the Reform Convention of 27th June, 1867, when 650 were in attendance. Confederation was established on 1st July, 1867. Undoubtedly Mr. Brown's action in 1854 and 1864 led to this magnificent result and he is therefore correctly called "The Father of Confederation." The Brown-Dorion Administration of 1858 was pledged to it. Sir John A. Macdonald opposed the appointment of committees, special or otherwise, all along, and voted against the reports of the committees that were appointed from time to time.

At the first general elections after Confederation, in 1867, Mr. Brown contested South Ontario with Mr. T. N. Gibbs, and was defeated by seventy-one, and this deprived the House of Mr. Brown's services from that out. In 1873, soon after the accession to power of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Brown was called to the Senate by the Earl of Dufferin, and remained a member until his death.

In 1874 he went to Washington as Plenipotentiary, and to aid the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, in negotiating a reciprocity treaty. The attempt was so far successful that President Grant approved the draft, but the Senate refused to ratify it.

From 1867 to 1880 it may be said he took no prominent part in public affairs except through *The Globe*. To it and to his agricultural experiment at Bow Park he devoted his best energies.

On the 25th March, 1880, the world was astounded by the report that Mr. Brown had been shot by a former workman in *The Globe* press room. The prisoner, who had been discharged for irregular habits, went to Mr. Brown's office with the intention of intimidating him.

Bennett (the prisoner) was in the act of drawing a revolver when Mr. Brown seized him by the arm, and received the shot in the thigh, and although he made light of it, it soon became evident that his system had suffered a serious shock. Notwithstanding every effort, he expired on Sunday, 9th of May, 1880, in the sixty-second year of his life. He was buried in the Necropolis, Toronto.

The Hon. Geo. Brown is a singular instance of what will, energy and firm adherence to settled principles may do for a man who entered life with no extraneous advantages.

His prolonged agitation in favor of representation, according to population, was unsuccessful immediately; but triumphed in the end, although not in the way he anticipated. "The joint authority" resolutions were tentative experiments; but when the leaders on both sides recognized the mischief, and combined in seeking a remedy, it was soon found. Had Mr. Brown's public career produced no riper fruit than Confederation, and without his co-operation, its accomplishment was impossible, his claim to the title of statesman would still be impeachable.

As a speaker he was hardly an orator yet he possessed a singular power of swaying audiences.

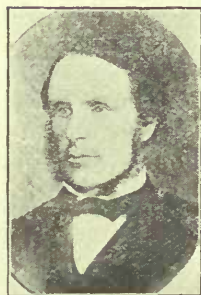
He was offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario in 1875, but declined. He also refused a K.C.M.G. in 1875 and again in 1879.

Kent Division, which included Lambton, was the constituency which first elected Mr. Brown to Parliament.

HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, 1858-1860.

(See Legislative Council, Page 27)

HOPE FLEMING MACKENZIE, 1859-1861



Born in the Parish of Logierait, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, 24th May, 1821. A cabinet-maker. Came to Canada in 1843 and to Sarnia in 1847. Commenced business with his brother Robert as a cabinet-maker. He was also engaged in shipbuilding. He was the first member of the MacKenzie family to enter Parliament. He had been defeated in 1857 by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, but in 1859 was elected for Lambton, and held the seat till the general elections of 1861. He was again offered the nomination, but declined it on business grounds, and his brother Alexander (afterwards Prime Minister of Canada, 1873-1878) received it, and was elected to Parliament for Lambton.

In 1863 Hope was elected M.P. for North Oxford and held the position till his death. He entered public life with great promise, but was too early called away. He died in Sarnia, 4th June, 1866, in his 46th year, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery there.



HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, 1861-1867

Born 28th January, 1822, at Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland, near the confluence of the Tay and the Tummel, in one of the most picturesque districts of the Perthshire Highlands. His father was an architect and contractor, and Alexander was designed for the same occupation, beginning, as is the practical fashion in Scotland, with a solid grounding in masonry. His father died in 1836, leaving seven sons, of whom Alexander was the third.

In 1842 he emigrated to Canada, and was joined the following year by his brother Hope Fleming MacKenzie, who entered public life with great promise, but was too early called away, and who sat for Lambton and North Oxford in later years.

In 1847 the mother, and the rest of the family, came to Canada and all settled in Sarnia, Ont.

Mr. MacKenzie's first place of residence in Canada was Kingston, where he worked as a journeyman, setting up soon after as a builder and contractor on his own account there and in Sarnia, and at a time when the tide of political passion ran high, he settled down to the serious work of life. A Whig in Scotland, he brought his Liberal principles with him, and naturally opposed the reactionary views of Lord Metcalf.

In 1848 he hailed the accession to office of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, but felt dissatisfied with the Hincks-Morin Ministry, which succeeded them.

In 1852 he brought out the Lambton Shield, of which he was editor. For two years he fought through its columns, and shortly after the Sarnia Observer, which was transferred from Lanark, appeared, the Shield was discontinued.

Mr. Hope MacKenzie was the first of the family to enter Parliament. He had been defeated in 1857 by Hon. Malcolm Cameron but in 1859 was elected for Lambton.

He was offered the nomination in 1861 but as he declined, on business grounds, Alexander received it, and was first elected for Lambton, a position he held until the County was divided into two Ridings, West and East, in 1882. He was therefore the member for Lambton in the Legislative Assembly of Canada from 1861 to 1867, and in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1882.

In Parliament Mr. MacKenzie soon made his mark, not so much by his eloquence, as by the plain, honest and firm statement of his opinions. He supported Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald because he saw in his continuance in office the only hope of the Reform party.

When the project of Confederation took definite shape he strongly favored it; yet so persistent were his opinions he felt great dislike to the Coalition of 1864.

He, however, gave the new experiment a fair trial, for the sake of the principle at stake, and he and his brother Hope both voted for Confederation with the majority in 1865.

When Hon. George Brown retired from office, Mr. MacKenzie was offered the vacant Presidency of the Council, but declined, on the ground that he entirely approved of Mr. Brown's (who was his leader) action.

In 1867, on the defeat of the Hon. George Brown in South Ontario, Mr. MacKenzie succeeded to the leadership of the Opposition.

Between 20th December, 1871, and 25th October, 1872, he was Treasurer of Ontario in Hon. Edward Blake's Ministry, representing West Middlesex. He held the office until dual representation was abolished and he elected to sit for the House of Commons.

The passage of Mr. Costigan's Bill, directed against "dual representation," forced both leaders to make their choice between the Houses, and they elected to sit in the Dominion Parliament.

In 1873 Sir John A. Macdonald resigned in consequence of the Pacific Railway trouble, and Mr. Mackenzie became Prime Minister and held that high office till October, 1878, when, his party having been defeated at the polls, he and his colleagues resigned.

From that time he continued to be leader of the Opposition until he resigned the office in 1880, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Edward Blake.

He was elected for East York at the general elections of 1882 and held it till his death.

The following is a summary:—

Prime Minister of Canada from 7th November, 1873, to 16th October, 1878. Declined a title three times.

Offered a seat in the Cabinet by Sir John Macdonald in 1865, and declined. Leader of Opposition from 1867 (practically from 1865) till 1880.

Major 27th Battalion, Lambton.

In Fenian Raid, 1866.

Revisited Scotland in 1875, and while in Great Britain, was the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor.

During his administration the following measures became law:—

Established the Military College at Kingston.

Established a Supreme Court for Canada.

Carried the ballot in elections.

That all elections should be held on the same day.

Established Hansard.

Passed the Canada Temperance Act.

The Act establishing the Office of Auditor-General.

Died at Toronto, 12th April, 1892, aged 70, and buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia.

The prominent characteristics of Mr. MacKenzie were not far to seek. The secret of his success in public life was staunch adhesion to principles—reinforced by an earnest and unwavering advocacy of it.

As a speaker he is, perhaps, seen at his best in the collection of speeches he delivered in Scotland during his Premiership. They were expository, informing and impressive, glowing with a fervid enthusiasm, essentially patriotic.

As a statesman in Canada his temper was often severely tried by imputations he felt were undeserved, and which he naturally repelled with indignation.

When he took office he was entirely a novice, yet his practical sagacity and common sense carried him through the greater part of the difficulties which encompassed him.

No Minister ever worked harder than he did in his department for it was not in him to “scamp work.”

He was often accused of narrowness of view, and impatience of dissent; but so far as the charge is true it was a fault of temperament, and not of heart.

Mr. MacKenzie was a warm partisan by nature and training, and could have been no other than he was.

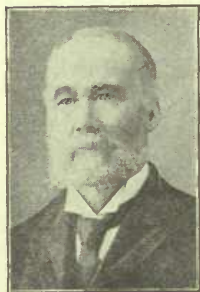
His faults lay on the surface, open to criticism; and these have too often been dwelt upon by writers who do not care to sound the depth of solid worth, that constitutes his chief claim to public esteem and regard.

THE SENATE OF CANADA*

HONORABLE ALEXANDER VIDAL, 1873-1906

(See Legislative Council, Page 29)

HONORABLE SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS, 1907-1914



Born in Nairn, Middlesex County, September 18th, 1841, of Highland Scotch parents, who came to Canada in 1832. Lawyer and statesman. Held Toronto Normal School first class certificate; Albert University, Belleville, LL.B., 1883; LL.D., St. Andrews University, Scotland, 1888; Victoria University, 1902; Queen's, 1902; Toronto University, 1894; McMaster, 1902. Called to the Bar, 1887. Public School teacher. First Public School Inspector, East Lambton, 1871-1877. Inspector of Model Schools and was also a member of the Central Committee of Examiners, 1876-1880. Steadily contended for uniformity of text books, and the building of Normal Schools, and professional work. M.P. House of Commons, West Middlesex, 1872-1882. In 1882 he was elected for same constituency in the Provincial Legislature, and became Minister of Education, 1882-1899. Prime Minister of Ontario, 1899-1905. Leader of Opposition, 1905-1907. Called to the Senate by Earl Grey, 15th January, 1907, and held the position, and that of leader of the body, till his death. Member of Quebec Conference, 1907. Director Union Trust Company from 1904. Of Globe Printing Company for many years. An officer of many other institutions. One of the “Four Georges.” Editor Strathroy “Age” and “Huron Expositor,” and other papers. President Temperance

and General Life, 1885, for years. Wrote, with late William Buckingham, "Life of Hon. Alexander MacKenzie." Author of several other works. Present in Westminster Abbey, by invitation, at the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in 1902. Knighted by King George, 1910. As a public speaker held high rank. He has many public measures to his credit during his regime as Minister of Education. In 1885 consolidated the Public Schools, High Schools, the Separate Schools and the Mechanics' Institutes Acts. In 1887 the Bill authorizing the federation of the University of Toronto and the affiliation of the denominational colleges with it. Acts respecting truancy and compulsory attendance at school. Instrumental, chiefly, in opening up New Ontario, and its vast mining region, to operation and settlement, by the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Hence he has been called "The Father of New Ontario." Died at Toronto, 7th March, 1914, and buried there. His age was 73.

*There have been no electoral Districts or Divisions in Ontario since 1867, although they are retained in Quebec. No one was appointed from this section, covering the old St. Clair Division, until 1873, or since the death of Sir George William Ross in 1914.

House of Commons

County of Lambton

HONORABLE ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, 1867-1882

(See Legislative Assembly of Canada, Page 35)

House of Commons

West Riding

HON. JAMES FREDERICK LISTER, Q.C., 1882-1898



Born at Belleville, Ont., 21st June, 1843. Educated at Sarnia Grammar School under his uncle, the late Judge Davis, Junior Judge of Middlesex County. Admitted Trinity Term, 1865. Called Trinity Term, 1875. Practised in Sarnia. County Solicitor, 1885-1898. Created a Q.C. in 1890 by the Ontario Government. President of the Industrial Mortgage and Loan Company, Sarnia, from its formation till 1898. Elected M.P. for West Lambton, when the County was divided into two Ridings, East and West, in 1882, and held the seat till his elevation to the Bench as a Judge of the Court of Appeal on 29th June, 1898. During the remarkable session of 1891, which witnessed the death of Sir John A. Mac-

donald, he labored zealously in the public interest in the investigation into the official conduct of Sir Hector Langevin and other Ministers. After that his friends called him "Fighting Jim Lister." In 1896 he was elected chairman of the committee of Banking and Commerce of the House of Commons. He died at Toronto, very suddenly, Sunday, 9th February, 1902, and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia. He was 59.



DR. THOMAS
G. JOHNSTON
1898-1905

Born 4th August, 1848, at Sarnia. Son of Dr. Thomas William Johnston. A graduate of McGill University, M.D., C.M., 1871. Succeeded to his father's practice

and assisted materially in the establishment of the Sarnia General Hospital. Chairman of first Board of Health; Councillor for two years; member Board of Education some years, Mayor, 1897 and 1898. Elected M.P. for West Lambton, 14th December, 1898, and re-elected at the general elections, 1900 and 1904. Veteran of Fenian Raid, 1866-1867, and received the medal. Died in Ottawa, 4th July, 1905, and buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia. His age was 57. His father, Dr. Thomas W. Johnston, was Registrar of the County, 1865-1876, and was the first Mayor of Sarnia elected by the people.



FREDERICK
FORSYTH
PARDEE, K.C.
1905—

Eldest son of the late Hon. Timothy Blair Pardee, Q.C. Born in Sarnia, 29th December, 1867. Educated there and at Upper Canada College.

Called to the Bar, 1891. Created K.C. by the Ontario Government, 1908. Has always practised in Sarnia. Sat for West Lambton in the Legislative Assembly for Ontario, 1898-1902. Elected to the House of Commons, 22nd November, 1905, and still holds the seat. Elected Chief Whip of Liberal party, 1909. Vice-President Ontario General Reform Association, 1910. Presented with a service of silver by his Liberal colleagues in 1910 for his services. Accompanied Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, on his trip through the West.

House of Commons East Riding



JOHN H. FAIRBANK, 1882-1887

Born 21st July, 1831, at Rouse's Point, Clinton County, New York State. Educated at Champlain Academy, N.Y. Came to Canada in 1853, and engaged in surveying in Ontario for some years. Settled at Oil Springs, 1861, and was among the early promoters of the oil industry. Moved to Petrolia, 1865. Originator of system now in use in Canada by which a central power is used to operate a chain of wells. President of The Crown Savings and Loan Company, Petrolia. Proprietor of the banking firm of Vaughan and Fairbank, established in 1869. Owner of the hardware establishment of Van Tuyl and Fairbank. Owner and operator of the Stephenson Boiler and Engine Works; manufacturer of the improved

Stempel Fire Extinguisher. Director of the Petrolia Pork Packing Company and the Petrolia Wagon Works Company. Reeve three years. Chairman of Board of Health many years. Chief of Fire Department for some years. Elected to House of Commons for East Lambton in 1882, and served four years. Died at Petrolia, 10th February, 1914, and buried in Hillsdale Cemetery there. His age was 83.

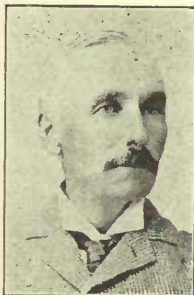
GEORGE MONCRIEFF, Q.C., 1887-1896



Born at Musselburgh, Scotland, in 1842, son of Rev. William Glen Moncrieff, a Presbyterian clergyman and graduate of a Scottish University, whose father had filled a chair in same institution. He was educated at Professor McCanley's school. Studied law in London and Hamilton. Called and admitted Michaelmas Term, 1864. Practised in London, till the discovery of oil in Lambton County, when he moved to Petrolia in 1866. Practised there and also devoted some time to oil. First Reeve of Petrolia, when it became a village in 1867. First Mayor of the Town in 1874. Solicitor for Town from 1875 till his death. Elected M.P. for East Lambton in 1887. Created a Queen's Counsel by

Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General in 1889. He refused the nomination of his party for the House of Commons in 1900. His two eldest sons are in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, George in the infantry and Colin in the artillery. During his career in Petrolia there was no event of financial or municipal importance to the community with which he was not closely associated. He died at Petrolia 28th May, 1901, at the age of 59, and was buried in Hillsdale Cemetery there.

JOHN FRASER 1896-1900



Born 3rd March, 1849, in Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire Scotland. Came to Canada, 1852. Mayor of Petrolia, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889. M.P. for East Lamb-

ton, 1896-1900. Appointed Postmaster of Petrolia, 1902, and holds the office still. Chairman High School Board for several years. Justice of the Peace for many years.

OLIVER SIMMONS 1900-1903



Born at Chagrin Falls, near Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 29th January, 1834. Oil refiner. Mayor of Petrolia, 1892, 1893. M.P. for East

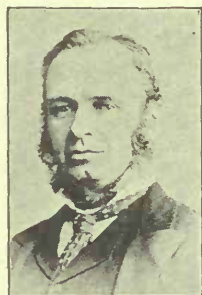
Lambton, 1900-1903. Son of Judge Solomon Simmons of Will County, Illinois, U.S.A. Fought for and succeeded in getting a House of Refuge for the County built. He was chiefly responsible for the erection of the Petrolia water works system, by which water is pumped from Lake Huron 18 miles away. He died at Petrolia, 11th November, 1903, and is buried there. He was 70 years.



JOSEPH E. ARMSTRONG, 1904—

Born in the County of York, Ont., 9th November, 1864. Educated in local schools, Toronto Business College, and National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. Moved to Petrolia in 1887 and became an oil producer, manufacturer and farmer. Town Councillor three years. Unsuccessfully contested East Lambton for the House of Commons as a candidate of the Protestant Protective Association in 1896. Returned for that constituency as member of Parliament in February, 1904. Favors Government ownership and operation of telegraphs and telephones and free rural mail delivery. Moved in House of Commons in favor of the latter in 1907.

Legislative Assembly Ontario For County



HON. TIMOTHY BLAIR PARDEE, Q.C., 1867-1875

Born in North Augusta, Leeds County, Ontario, 11th December, 1831. Admitted Trinity Term, 1860. Called to the Bar, Hilary Term, 1861. Practised at Sarnia. Appointed Crown Attorney, 13th February, 1864. Resigned to run for Legislative Assembly in 1867, and was elected to the first Legislature for Ontario, 23rd September, 1867, the House opening 27th December, 1867. He represented the County until the constituency was divided, in 1875, into West and East Ridings, when he elected to sit for the West Riding and represented it till his death in 1889. Bench of Law Society, 1871-1889. Provincial Secretary, 25th October, 1872, to 4th December, 1873. Commissioner of Crown Lands, 4th

December, 1873, to 18th January, 1889, when he resigned on account of ill health. Died at Sarnia, 21st July, 1889, aged 58, and buried in Lakeview Cemetery there.

West Lambton

HON. TIMOTHY BLAIR PARDEE, Q.C., 1875-1889
(See Legislative Assembly for County above)



CHARLES
MACKENZIE
1890-1894

Born in Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, 5th October, 1833. Came to Canada, 1847. M.P.P. for West Lambton, 1889-1894. Senior partner at the time of his death of MacKenzie, Milne

and Company, Limited. Warden of County, 1888. Promoter of Sarnia Transportation Company and St. Clair Tunnel Company, of latter of which he was a director. Died at Sarnia, 4th September, 1900, age 67. A younger brother of the late Honorable Alexander MacKenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, 1873-1878.



ALFRED T.
GURD
1894-1898

Born in Moore Township, 30th March, 1846. In 1870 started in the oil business in Petrolia. In 1902 drilled the celebrated "Gurd Gusher," in the Township of Ra-

leigh, in the County of Kent, which flowed for a time 1,000 barrels a day, and made his name famous over two continents. Manufacturer of nitroglycerine and other explosives and a leading oil producer. In Town Council for several years. Mayor, 1890, 1891, 1894. Elected to Provincial Legislature in 1894 and held the seat until 1898, when defeated for re-election. Went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, U.S.A., in 1910, and still resides there, where he is extensively engaged as an oil operator and driller.



HON. WILLIAM JOHN HANNA, K.C., 1902—

Born in the Township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, 13th October, 1862, of Irish extraction. Educated in the local schools. Came to Brooke Township with his parents, in November, 1871. Called to the Bar, 1890. Created a King's Counsel by the Ontario Government, 1908. Practises in Sarnia and Toronto. One of the leaders of the Western Bar. Director of The Western Canada Settlers Mutual Company and of the Sterling Bank. Vice-President, Empire and Accident Surety Company. Unsuccessfully contested West Lambton for the House of Commons, 1896 and 1900. Elected for same Riding for Provincial Legislature in 1902 and has held the seat ever since. Appointed Provincial Secretary by Sir

James P. Whitney, K.C., Prime Minister of Ontario, in February, 1905, and held that office till December, 1916, when he resigned, but retains a seat in the Cabinet without portfolio.

His retirement left Hon. Dr. Pyne the only Minister of the original Whitney Government of 1905, who has a department under his charge. Mr. Hanna's work as head of his department has been important and in many respects far-reaching.

He has monuments in the Industrial Prison farms, the reorganized Provincial institutions for the dependent or afflicted, and was formal sponsor for the Ontario Temperance Act.

His private business relations compelled him to relinquish his portfolio but in quitting it, he leaves behind him a record of accomplishments during his twelve years of service, unexcelled by that of any public man in Ontario.

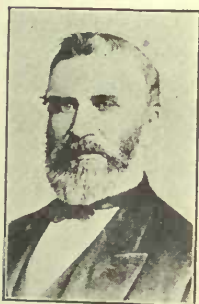
His work in connection with prison reform, and for the welfare of the feeble-minded and unfortunates in the Province, has made a reputation for him not only on this continent, but in Europe, and will stand as an enduring monument of his ability and energy as a public man.

To sum up, he leaves behind him as the concrete result of fourteen years in the Legislature, and eleven in the Ministry, a greatly improved system of reformatories, prisons and hospitals for the insane.

When Sir James P. Whitney died a few years ago the public generally expected that Hon. William J. Hanna, K.C., would become Prime Minister of Ontario, as, by reason of his mental endowment, administrative capacity and force of character, he was indisputably the most qualified of his colleagues to fill the place. But the "expected" did not take place. Some day the public may know the reason why.

Legislative Assembly Ontario East Lambton

PETER GRAHAM, 1875-1890



Born in the Parish of Kirkeswald, Cumberland, England, 18th July, 1820. Came to Canada with his parents, 1834, settling in Vaudreuil County, Lower Canada, and removing three years later to Cornwall, Upper Canada. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1837 he volunteered in Captain Crawford's company, which was attached to Colonel Van Koughnet's 3rd Regiment, in which he served till peace was established and he was discharged as sergeant. Came to Warwick Township in 1853 and settled on lot 12, concession 5, N.E.R., when it was an unbroken wilderness on all sides, and lived there till 1890. He was sixteen years in the Council, was the first Deputy Reeve elected in the Township,

and the first Reeve elected by popular vote in 1867. He was elected for the East Riding, at the first general election for that constituency in 1875, defeating George Shirley, Reeve of Brooke, and held the office till 1890. The "Tile Drainage Act" was originated by him. In 1890 he was appointed Bursar for the Asylum for the Insane at Hamilton, which position he held till his death. He died at Hamilton, 19th July, 1900, in his 81st year, and he was buried in Bethel Cemetery, Warwick Township.



**HUGH
MACKENZIE**

1890-1893

Born January, 1840, in Inverness-shire, Scotland. Came to Canada with his parents in 1848. Settled in the Township of East Williams, Middlesex County, and in a few years moved to Warwick Township, settling on lot 14, concession 2, N.E.R., which was then in bush, and cleared by him, and where he remained for the balance of his life. For thirty-five years he was prominently identified with the affairs of the Township and County. He was a Magistrate for many years. He was also prominent in temperance circles. In June, 1890, he was elected for East Lambton to the Provincial Legislature. During the session of 1892 he contracted typhoid fever and never fully recovered from the effects, dying on 3rd October, 1893, when 53 years, and was buried in Watford Cemetery.



**PETER D.
McCALLUM**

1893-1898

Born in the County of Wellington, Ontario, 26th August, 1853. Farmer and drover. M. P. P. for East Lambton, 1893-1898. Inspector of Liquor Licenses for East Lambton, 1906-1916 and Assistant Inspector for County from 1916.



**HENRY JOHN
PETTYPIECE**

1898-1905

Born in Township of Anderdon, Essex County, 11th November, 1855, of Irish extraction. Entered journalism in 1879. "Amherstburg Echo," 1879-1882. In the latter year purchased the "Forest Free Press" and has been since then editor and proprietor of that weekly. Member of the Village Council for many years, and also of the first Town Council in 1888. Mayor, 1913-1914. License Commissioner for Riding for two years. Director Lambton Farmers' Institute. Member of Ontario Railway Taxation Committee, 1904. President Canadian Press Association, 1903. Elected for the Riding, 1898, and held the seat till 1905.



**HUGH
MONTGOMERY**

1905-1908

Born 25th March, 1858, in the Township of Plympton, just opposite where he now lives, and has lived for many years. In 1892 elected to the Township Council and served four years. In 1897 elected Reeve and re-elected six times by acclamation. Elected to the Provincial Legislature in January, 1905, being the first Conservative to hold that seat since Confederation.



ROBERT JOHN
McCORMICK
1908-1914

Born in Bally Hardon, County Armagh, Ireland, 10th August, 1848 of Scottish extraction. Came to Canada in 1862 and settled in Warwick Township, where in

1867 he began the brick industry, and in 1877 purchased a brick yard. Councillor for several years and Deputy Reeve, 1883-6. In 1891-1894 Reeve and in 1892 Warden of the County. In 1894 unsuccessfully contested East Lambton for the Legislature but succeeded in 1908. He is a member of the East Lambton Farmers' Institute, and of the East Lambton Agricultural Society.



DR. JOHN
BURTON
MARTYN
1914—

Born 22nd July, 1867, at Strathroy. Removed to Alvinston with his parents in 1874. Graduated M.D., C.M., with gold medal, Trinity College, Tor-

onto, 1891, also F.T.M.C., Trinity University. Has practised his profession successfully in Walkerton for two years, and in Alvinston from 1893 till 1st November, 1916, when he retired. Took post-graduate course in England in 1901. Unsuccessfully contested East Lambton for Provincial Legislature in 1911, but was elected in 1914 and still holds the seat

JUDICIAL OFFICERS County Judges

READ BURRITT, 1853-1855



Born in Township of Augusta, in the County of Grenville, in April, 1809. Fought at the Battle of The Windmill, near Prescott, in November, 1837, on the side of the Loyalists. Of U.E. Loyalist and Welsh descent. Called to the Bar, 12th August, 1837, (Trinity Term) Diploma No. 203. Practised at Prescott, Upper Canada. Appointed County Judge of Perth County upon its separation from Huron County, 31st December, 1852. Transferred to Lambton County upon its separation from Essex County, 29th September, 1853. Re-transferred to Perth County, 17th March, 1855. Died at Stratford, Ont., 12th June, 1864, and buried in Avondale Cemetery there. His age was 55.

CHARLES
JOHN
ROBINSON
1855-1899



Born in Dublin, Ireland, in October, 1815. Called to the Bar, Trinity Term, 1842. Practised at Brantford, U.C. Appointed Judge of Perth County, 30th September, 1853, and transferred to Lambton County, 17th March, 1855. Resigned, 10th December, 1899. Died at Sarnia, Ont., 17th February, 1901, and buried at Lakeview Cemetery there. He was 86 years.



DANIEL
FRASER
MACWATT
1899—

Born at Nairn, Scotland, 9th July, 1853. Educated in the Academy there. Came to New York City, 1869, and to Canada, 1873. Called to the Bar Michaelmas Term (November), 1881. Practised at Barrie, Ont. Appointed County Judge, 12th December, 1899. Appointed Surrogate Judge in Admiralty. (Exchequer Court), June, 1906.

Junior Judges



JOHN
ALEXANDER
MACKENZIE

1885-1904

Born in Township of London, Middlesex County, 12th January, 1837. Graduated Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., as A.B. with honors, in 1856. Admitted Easter Term, 1860. Called to the Bar, Hilary Term, 1861, and practised in Sarnia, Ont. County Solicitor, 1876 to 1885. Appointed Junior Judge of Lambton County, 26th September, 1885. Died at Port Huron, Mich., 16th November, 1904, and buried at Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia, Ont. He was 67.

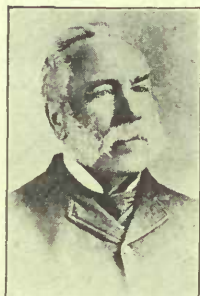


ALBERT
EDWARD
TAYLOR

1904—

Born at Bowmanville, Ont., 29th April, 1864. Called to the Bar (Michaelmas Term) 19th November, 1888. Practised at Aurora, Ont. Appointed Junior Judge of Lambton County, 24th November, 1904.

Crown Attorneys



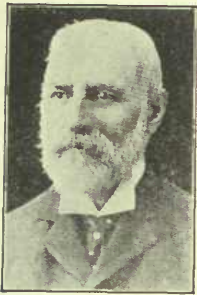
JOSEPH
FREDERICK
DAVIS, Q.C.

1858-1863

Born in Ireland in 1828. Came to Canada, 1835. Called to the Bar in Trinity Term, 1852. Practised in Sarnia. Appointed Crown Attorney, 6th March, 1858. Resigned to run for Legislative Council, 1863. County Solicitor, 1860-1876. Appointed Junior Judge of Middlesex County, 9th June, 1876. Died at London, Ont., 5th August, 1893, aged 65. Buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia.

HONORABLE TIMOTHY BLAIR
PARDEE, Q.C., 1864-1867

(See Legislative Assembly for County
Page 40).



**JULIUS
POUSSETTE
BUCKE**
1868-1916

Born in London Township, Middlesex County, 2nd March, 1840. Admitted and called to the Bar, 28th May (Easter Term), 1864. Practised, Ottawa, and Sarnia. Appointed Crown Attorney, 28th January, 1868. Became Clerk of the Peace, (ex officio) 19th December, 1877. Died at Sarnia, Ont., 27th March, 1916, aged 76, and buried in Lakeview Cemetery there.



**FREDERICK
WILLIAM
WILLSON**
1916—

Born at Simcoe, County Norfolk, Ont., 25th April, 1870. Called to the Bar, February, 1892. Practised St. Mary's, Petrolia, Sarnia. Appointed Crown Attorney, 15th April, 1916, and on same date became ex officio, Clerk of the Peace.

Clerks of The Peace



**PETER
TAYLOR
POUSSETTE**
1853-1877

Born at London, England, 1st October, 1802. Came to Canada in 1839. Was an English attorney and secured a certificate as such in Ontario. Town Clerk of Sarnia from 1857 to 1877. Appointed Clerk of the Peace, 4th October, 1853. Died at Sarnia, Ont., 19th December, 1877, aged 75, and buried at Lakeview Cemetery there.

JULIUS POUSSETTE BUCKE
1877-1916

(See Crown Attorneys, above)

FREDERICK WILLIAM WILLSON
1916—

(See Crown Attorneys, above)

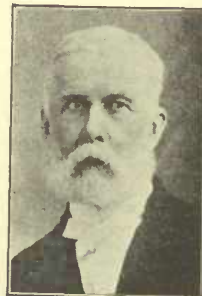
NOTE—Prior to 1877 and since that date, see Revised Statutes of Ontario (1914) Chapter 60, section 11, sub-section 3, all Crown Attorneys become Clerks of the Peace, ex officio.

Sheriffs



**JAMES
FLINTOFF**
1853-1872

Born in Yorkshire, England, in 1805. Came to Canada, 1820 and settled at Mississippi Lake, Drummond Township, Lanark County, and resided there till 1844, when he moved to Sarnia. Appointed Sheriff 29th September, 1853, resigned the office in July, 1872. Died at Sarnia, Ont., 1st July, 1878, aged 73 years, and buried at Lakeview Cemetery there.



**JAMES
FLINTOFF
the Younger**
1872—

Born in Town of Perth, County Lanark, Ont., 7th July, 1842. Came to Sarnia in 1845. Appointed Sheriff 6th July, 1872, on resignation of his father.

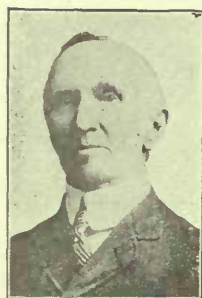
Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Clerks of the County Court and Registrars of the Surrogate Court



JOHN
RAESIDE
GEMMILL
1853-1878

Born at Dalry,
Ayrshire, Scot-
land, 9th Febru-
ary, 1808. News-
paper publisher
"Lanark Observ-
er" from 1850 to
1853 and of "Sar-
nia Observer,"

1853 to 1879. Deputy Clerk of the
Crown, Clerk of the County Court and
Registrar of the Surrogate Court, for
the County, from 28th October, 1853,
till his resignation in December, 1878.
Came to Canada with his father's
family in 1821 and settled in Lanark
and lived there and in Perth until his
removal to Sarnia in 1853. Died at
Sarnia, 24th May, 1891, aged 83 years,
and was buried in Lakeview Ceme-
tery there. Was Warden of the
County in 1865.



WILLIAM
RAESIDE
GEMMILL
1878-1903

Born in Lan-
ark, Ont., 17th
December, 1847.
Appointed De-
puty Clerk of the
Court, Clerk of
the County Court

and Registrar of the Surrogate Court,
26th December, 1878, on the resig-
nation of his father John Raeside Gem-
mill. Resigned, 31st January, 1903.
Resides in Sarnia, Ont.



ALEXANDER
SAUNDERS
1903—

Born in Town-
ship of Brooke,
15th February,
1862. Called to
the Bar 12th Feb-
ruary, 1889. Ap-
pointed Deputy
Clerk of the
Crown, Clerk of

Crown, Clerk of County Court and
Registrar of the Surrogate Court, 20th
February, 1903.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1852-1917

County Registrars

HENRY GLASS, 1853-1865

(See Warden, Page 14)

DR. THOMAS W. JOHNSTON, 1865-1876



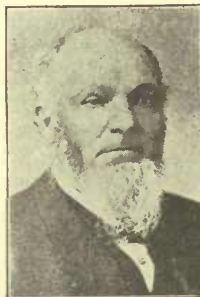
Born in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, 24th March, 1813. Licensed by the Medical Board of the Province of Ulster, 1834, came to Canada that year and took a post-graduate course and was licensed in medicine with degree of M.D. at New Orleans, La., U.S.A., 5th April, 1837. Practised there and in Sarnia, Ont. Appointed surgeon of 7th Battalion, Kent Militia, by Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 4th August, 1837. Appointed surgeon 3rd Regiment, Kent Militia by Lord Sydenham, 17th August, 1841. Licensed to practise in Michigan, U.S.A., 11th May, 1840. Licensed to practise as a surgeon and physician by Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 7th October, 1848. Appointed surgeon 4th Battalion, Lambton Militia, by Sir Edmund Walker Head, 13th November, 1856. First Mayor of Sarnia elected by the people. Appointed Registrar, 15th November, 1865. Died at Sarnia, 12th March, 1876, aged 63, and buried in Sutherland Cemetery, Moore Township.



JOHN
SINCLAIR
1876-1879

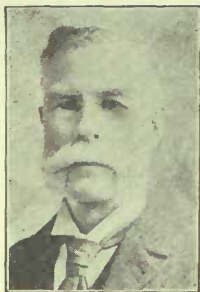
Born in Ardschaig, Argyllshire, Scotland, 17th July, 1829. Came to Canada in 1830 with his parents. A farmer. Appointed

Registrar of County 16th May, 1876. Died at Lobo, Middlesex County, 6th December, 1879, aged 50, and buried in Poplar Hill Cemetery there, but afterwards in 1893 re-interred in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia.



EDWARD M.
PROCTOR
1880-1890

Born in Martin, Lincolnshire, England, 11th March, 1819. Came to Canada in 1834. A farmer. Then went to California for some years. On his return engaged in lumbering till his appointment as Registrar. Died at Sarnia, 11th October, 1890, aged 71, and buried in Lakeview Cemetery there.



DR. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, 1891—

Born in Township of Leeds, Megantic County, Quebec, 16th August, 1837. Came to London, Ont., in 1859, and to Sarnia in 1861. Taught school in both places. Graduated in medicine McGill University, Montreal, M.D., C.M., in 1867, and practised his profession in Sarnia till his appointment as County Registrar, 20th March, 1891, a position he still holds.

County Clerks



ALEXANDER SCOTT, 1853-1862

Born in New Ross, Wexford County, Ireland, 13th February, 1817. He was the first Clerk of the County Council, appointed in 1853, and held the office till his death. He was also Health Officer for Sarnia, and from 29th May, 1854, to 1862, when he died, was Crown Land Agent for the County of Lambton. He died in Sarnia, 23rd October, 1862, aged 45 years, and was buried in Errol Cemetery.



DR. ALFRED FISHER, 1862-1866

Born at Blackheath Park, Kent, England, 24th May, 1820. Came to Belleville, Ont., in 1840. Articled for 5 years, 1835-1840 as surgeon to North Devon Infirmary, Devon, England. Afterwards took his degree in Trinity Medical College, Toronto, 1852. For a few years, in the early forties, he acted as surgeon on S.S. Herman, plying between New York and Liverpool, England. Came to Sarnia, 1852. Appointed Postmaster, 18th July, 1859. Justice of the Peace and Commissioner from 1854. Appointed Clerk of the County Council, 9th December, 1862, and held the office till he resigned in 1866. While a resident of Belleville was appointed Captain and Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment of Militia, and later transferred to the 4th Regiment, Lambton, from which he retired in 1861, retaining the rank of Captain. Died at Sarnia, Ont., 16th April, 1870, aged 50, and buried in Lakeview Cemetery there.



HUGH SMITH
1866-1894

Born in East Kilbride, Scotland, 10th May, 1820. A merchant. Appointed Clerk of the County Council in 1866, and held the office till his death. He died at Sarnia, 23rd January, 1894, aged 74 years, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery there.



JOHN DALZIEL
1894—

Born in the Howe o' Euchar, Parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 10th March, 1833. Came to Canada in 1850 to Township of Reach in Ontario County, and engaged in farming. Then moved to Township of Blanshard in the County of Perth, where he was a farmer, also Township Auditor in 1851. In 1860 moved to the Township of Bosanquet when he went into lumbering at Port Frank and Grand Bend. Erected a flour mill in the latter place. Came to Sarnia in 1884 and went into the telephone business with his brother. Appointed Clerk of the County in January, 1894. Still carries on the work of the office efficiently and long may he live to do so. The "youngest man" in the County.

County Treasurers

HON. ALEXANDER VIDAL, 1853-1892

(See Legislative Council, Page 29)



EMERIC ALEXANDER VIDAL
1892-1894

Eldest son of Hon. Senator Vidal, born in Sarnia, 25th September, 1848. Served in the Fenian Raid, 1866. In 1893 he published a map of the Town of Sarnia which was very correct. Appointed County Treasurer, 1st April, 1892, on the resignation of his father, and held the office till his death, 29th January, 1894. He was buried in Lakeview Cemetery there, and was 46 years.



HENRY INGRAM
1894—

Appointed in 1894 and still holds the office. (For other particulars as to birth, etc., see Wardens, Page 20).

County Solicitors



JOSEPH
FREDERICK
DAVIS, Q.C.
1860-1876

Appointed County Solicitor, 28th June, 1860; resigned in June, 1876, when appointed Junior County Judge of

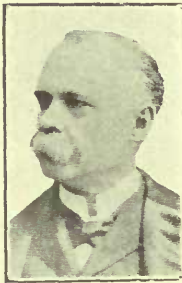
Middlesex. (For further particulars see Crown Attorneys, Page 44).



JOHN
ALEXANDER
MACKENZIE
1876-1885

Appointed 14th June, 1876, and resigned in December, 1885, when appointed Junior County Judge, County of

Lambton. (For further particulars see Junior County Judges, Page 44).



HON. JAMES
FREDERICK
LISTER, Q.C.
1885-1898

Appointed 12th December, 1885, and resigned December, 1898, when appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal

for Ontario. (For further particulars see M.P.'s, West Lambton, Page 37).



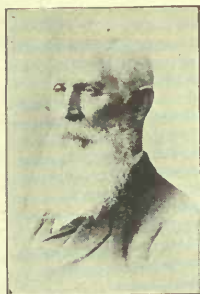
JOHN COWAN,
K.C.
1898—

Born on board a steamer in the Atlantic Ocean, 8th July, 1849, while his parents were en route from Scotland. Studied law with

John Idington, Esq., K.C., Stratford, now Mr. Justice Idington, of the Supreme Court of Canada. Called to the Bar, February, 1879. Practised in Watford, 1879-1883, and from that time in Sarnia, in partnership with Hon. Mr. Lister, 1883-1898. Created a K.C. in 1898 by the Earl of Aberdeen. Solicitor for City of Sarnia, Townships of Moore, Dawn, Brooke, Warwick and Bosanquet and Villages of Watford and Wyoming. Benchler of Law Society since 1911. President Industrial Mortgage and Savings Company since 1898 and Director of the Canada Trust Company.

Public School Inspectors

West Lambton No. 1



JOHN BREBNER, 1871-1901

The first Public School Inspector of West Lambton was John Brebner, who was born in 1830, in Portsoy, a fishing village of Banffshire, Scotland, where he had the ordinary parish school education of that day and left the school in his early teens for the farm, and other employment. In 1848 he came to Canada, whither his eldest brother had preceded him, and settled at Port Whitby, where he engaged in various occupations until he was induced to take up teaching, and began his career at a country school situated at Wick. Falling health took him to New York State for a time, and on his return he attended the Normal School in Toronto, completing his course in 1857, and was immediately appointed to the London Public School staff. In December, 1858, he was married to Miss Margaret Elliot Nichol, with whom he had become acquainted at the Normal School. The daughter of an Edinburgh dominie, she too had taught, after reaching Canada in 1851. They remained in London until the close of 1859, when they removed to Sarnia, where he began his public school work in the old Grammar School, where the hospital now stands. In 1870 he was appointed Principal of the West Central School, Ottawa, where he remained until June, 1871, when he returned to Sarnia as the first Public School Inspector, West Lambton, or Lambton No. 2, as it was then called. In June, 1901, the County Council made a change and West Lambton was numbered one and East Lambton number two, and they are so enumerated at this date. His colleague was then the late Hon. Sir George W. Ross, sometime Minister of Education for Ontario and Prime Minister for that Province and member of the Senate of the Dominion, who was Inspector for East Lambton, or as it was called then, Lambton No. 1. Mr. Brebner's Inspectorate included the Town of Sarnia, and the townships of Sarnia, Moore, Sombra, Enniskillen and Dawn. The work was severe involving long absences from home and many hardships. In the early days he travelled for the most part on horseback, later as the roads improved, the travelling was much better and later still with the opening of the Huron and Erie and the Canada Southern Railways on the Southern and Western parts of the County, he was able, for the most part, to be in his office each week end. The conditions under which he worked in those early days doubtless had their effect on his health, but he continued for thirty years to travel up and down the County, visiting the schools, in which he saw the second generation taking the place of their parents as teachers. There are many men and women to-day who owe, in some measure, the success they have attained in many a field, to the encouragement and suggestion which came from the old, white-haired inspector, who came among them twice a year, but who, with all his seeming austerity, had a kindly word for the lad or lass who had something of being "one o' pairts." There are few remaining of those associated with him in his earlier Sarnia days as teachers, but those most worthy of mention are Doctor McLean, Registrar of the County, and Mr. Alexander Wark, late Principal of the Public Schools of the Town, who died a few weeks ago. He retired from active service in 1901 and earned his promotion on August 21st, 1904, survived by his widow and all his family, none of whom are now living in the old home town. He was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia. His age was 74.



DAVID DINGMAN MOSHER, B.A., B.Paed., 1901-1907

Mr. Moshier was born in Sombra Township, on St. Patrick's Day, 1861; spent his school boy days (1867-1877) at the Kerby School, No. 12, Sombra; attended High School, Sarnia, for six months in 1878, under the late William Sinclair, in the old fire hall on George Street; and in the second session of the County Model School, under Mr. A. Wark, in 1878. He says the latter was the best year's progress in his life. Taught school from 1879 to 1890 at Camlachie, Wyoming, Mooretown, Sombra Village and School Section 11, Sombra (Bethel School) which became practically a local High School for those who wanted to teach or obtain matriculation. Nine years afterwards he was back in this school as Inspector and found one boy there who had been his pupil. During these years he had studied at Sarnia Collegiate Institute, the Ottawa Normal School and Toronto University, from the latter of which he graduated in 1896 with honors, in Philosophy and Political Science. Then after teaching two and a half years in Cayuga High School he became, in 1899, assistant to the late Inspector Brebner whom he succeeded in 1901. In this year Toronto University granted him the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. In 1907 he resigned his position as Public School Inspector for West Lambton, upon being appointed by the Ontario Government to the staff of the Normal School in Toronto. In 1915 the Board of Education of the City of Toronto made him once more a Public School Inspector.



JOHN VOADEN,
A.M.

1903-1909

Born 13th June, 1865, near St. Thomas, Ont. Educated Public Schools and St. Thomas High School. Since twenty-five years

of age has been teaching. Graduated Queen's University, A.M., in 1903, taking first class honors in natural science. He was medalist and prizeman in his final year. Appointed Public School Inspector, West Lambton, in September, 1907, and held the office until January, 1909, when he was appointed Master of Science in Hamilton Provincial Normal School, a position he still holds.



HENRY CONN,
A.B.

1909—

Born in the Township of Oxford, on the Rideau, Grenville County, 3rd May, 1868. Attended Kemptville High School and Pres-

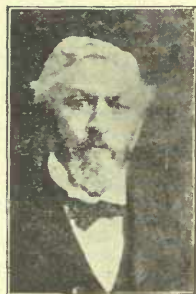
cott Model School. Taught in Public Schools in Eastern Ontario. Attended Ottawa Normal School in 1889. Graduated from Toronto University in 1895 as A.B., with honors in natural science. Taught in Watford and Walkerton High Schools and in Strathroy and St. Catharines Collegiate Institutes. Appointed Public School Inspector for West Lambton in January, 1909.

Public School Inspectors

East Lambton No. 2

HON. SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ROSS, 1871-1877

(See Senate, Page 36)



CHARLES
ANDREW
BARNES, A.M.

1877-1907

Born in Warwick Township, September, 1846. Educated in School Section No. 2, Warwick Township. Taught

school in same Township for a number of years. Attended Strathroy Collegiate Institute and obtained a first class certificate. Principal of Public School at St. Mary's, Windsor, Strathroy and Ottawa. Appointed Inspector of East Lambton in 1877, a position he held till December, 1907, when he resigned. Graduated A.B., Albert University, Belleville, in 1881, and as A.M., in 1886. After resigning moved to London and engaged in the business of real estate. He died there 12th November, 1912, aged 66 years, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery there.



NEIL
McDOUGALL
A.B.

1908—

Born in Enniskillen Township 1st March, 1868. Educated in School Section No. 13, Sarnia Township. Attend-

ed High School in Sarnia and Petrolia and received a teacher's certificate from Sarnia Model School in 1885. Taught three years in Enniskillen, then attended University of Toronto and graduated A.B., with honors in 1893. In 1894 attended School of Pedagogy, Toronto, and passed as a science specialist. Assistant in Pembroke and Port Dover High Schools. Principal Parkhill High School for ten years. In 1907 appointed assistant to Inspector Charles A. Barnes of East Lambton, and in 1908 became Inspector on Mr. Barnes' resignation.

NOTE.—There were no County Public School Inspectors appointed up to 1871. Prior to that year the County Councils appointed, yearly, Local Superintendents of Common Schools for each municipality. Since 1871 the County Council appoints all Public School Inspectors for each Riding in the County, but they must have the qualifications required by the Education Department for the Province.

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